MARCH.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,578—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIE

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle "Glentromie" "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 to Rs. 32-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
BL PENINSULAR	5300	1000	H. Wyatt	17th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5.000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May „
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June „
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
b POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	Vidos	3,500	550	11th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th „
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th „
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD!
1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

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RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

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PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas: Postage, 1 anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th March, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
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CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates or Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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Terms and particulars upon application.

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The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

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HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	„	153
TANDEMS	8	„	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, on of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY,

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their annoucements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

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NOW READY,
TEXT BOOK OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE FOR INDIA,
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One Volume Royal Octavo, Illustrated,
Price, Rs. 16; or by V. P. P., Rs. 16-12.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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"CUBA"
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BROWNS

Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

! RS. 10 ONLY !

HANDSOME GOLD RINGS,

SET with a SINGLE DIAMOND, (Manufactured in England) in the Highest Style of Art. These Stones for LUSTRE and BEAUTY, EQUAL THE FINEST GEMS, and it is only by known Tests that they can be detected as not being real equal in appearance to a £25 Ring.

RS. 10 ONLY.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, CALCUTTA.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leathe Wris Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse, shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

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MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK,
K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	4	0	„
Pekoe Souchong	„	1	0	0	„
Souchong	„	0	14	0	„
Mixture (Congou).	„	0	9	6	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR OUTGOING PASSENGERS TO EUROPE.

PRESENTS FOR SENDING TO ENGLAND.

TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.
MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.
RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.
MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.
GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.
MANGO MARMALADE.
CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.

AT

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

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LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

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GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
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PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
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PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
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SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S INVALID'S PORT, GOLD CAPSULE.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

☞ OF ALL RETAILERS. — OF ALL RETAILERS. ☜

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER and CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 29-12 per Dozen.

CUTLER PALMER & CO., BOMBAY,

IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

N.B.—Beware of colourable imitation. Note Label, Capsule, and Cork.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

OUR SPECIALITE

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SARSAPARILLA.

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Peas for Soup	—	0 10
Spinage in Water.........	—	0 10
Mushrooms	—	0 12
White Cabbage	...	0 12
Small Sausages	...	1 6
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REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S., 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

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PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
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EXCHANGE.—A Captain, British Infantry, Bengal, wishes to exchange into Madras or Bombay. Apply to "No. 400," care of this office.

HUNDREDS of Up-country Residents are quite surprised at our CHEAP PRICES in Crockery, Cutlery and Glassware of such good quality for so little money. Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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SEASON ICES.—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds, Crystalyzed Fruits, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and English Confectionery. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

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A SUBALTERN in a British Infantry Regiment in Bengal, wishes to exchange with a Subaltern in the Bengal, Bombay or Madras Staff Corps. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of the Post Office, Simla.

ENGAGEMENT OPEN.—An European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

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WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

DR. M. L. JELOVITZ, M.D., Homœopath, has removed from Apollo Hotel to No. 3, Church Gate Street, above Messrs. Watson & Co.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO BE SOLD or LET, furnished, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S Chambers, High Court.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

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COMPOUND DAMIANA PILLS.—Highly useful in Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, and all other Nervous Disorders. Annas 12 a bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution, will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th March, 1889, at ½ past 5 p.m., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to receive the Managing Committee's Report, for the year 1888, the Report of the Scrutineers announcing the result of their Scrutiny for the Election of a New Managing Committee for the year 1889, and to appoint a Trustee in place of Mr. Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, deceased.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st April till the end of May next, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners, such dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th March, 1889.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS CO., Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 30th March 1889, at 5-15 p.m., (Madras Time) for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, and passing the Audited Account made up to 31st December, 1888.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 19th March, 1889.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 30th March, 1889, at 5-15 p.m., (Madras Time) for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, and passing the Audited Account made up to 31st December, 1888.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 19th March, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 20,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 2,500 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application, to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th March, 1889.

WANTED.

A MATE for the Bombay Pilot Schooner.—Applicants must have a Certificate of Competency as Second Mate and good Testimonials as to character.

A Probationer for the Bombay Pilot Service.—Applicants must hold a Certificate of Competency as Master or 1st Mate, also good Testimonials as to conduct and ability and must be British Subjects.

Apply, with certificates and characters in person, to the Assistant Port Officer.

HENRY MORLAND, Knight, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 23rd March, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned in their Office at Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, up to 6th April 1889, for the sale of the following Presses and Machinery, &c., belonging to the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Ld., situate on the Victoria Bunder, Colaba:—

4 Hodgart's Presses of 10" Cylinder as they stand at present, but without foundations.

4 Openers as they now lie.

Shafting and Gearing in the Press house as now left there, with 4 pulleys.

Sundry broken machinery.

Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit at the rate of Rs. 500 per press and Rs. 100 for any of the other lots, which will be forfeited should the tenderer refuse to receive the lot tendered for. Payment to be made not later than 3 days after notice has been given of the acceptance of the tender.

The Purchaser will have to remove the Presses and other machinery within 15 days of the time of his tender being accepted.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
On Account of the Concerned.
Bombay, 28th March, 1889.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA, GULF OF MARTABAN, RANGOON RIVER.

PILOT VESSEL, NIGHT SIGNALS.

ON and after the 1st April, 1889, the present System of showing TWO LIGHTS HOISTED VERTICALLY from the starboard foretopsail yardarm, will be discontinued, and the lights as defined by the Admiralty under the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will be adopted instead.

1. When the pilot vessel is at anchor on the station on pilotage duty, she will show a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of *at least* one mile, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

2. When the pilot vessel is under-weigh and engaged on her station on pilotage duty, she will carry a white light at the main top gallant mast head, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

3. When the Pilot Vessel is not engaged on her station on Pilotage duty, she will carry lights similar to those of other ships.

By order of the Port Commissioners,
E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, the 5th December, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAYS.

NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND THE NORTH-WEST, AND OUDE, AND THE PUNJAB.

BY the opening of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY, the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY is brought into more direct communication, WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE, with most of the large Cities and with the Districts of Northern and Central India. And these places are also brought into more direct communication with Western and Southern India.

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All descriptions of Passenger and Goods Traffic are booked over this new route between the Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Indian Midland Railways, and all other Stations that are reached by Railways in India.

Through First and Second Class Carriages run daily between Bombay and Agra and Tundla, and between Bombay and Cawnpore, and Reserved through Carriages of all classes can be secured to any place reached by this route.

The arrangements under which the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company book through from London and other Cities in England to most of the Cities in India, and under which Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons book through between many of the principal Cities in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe and the principal Cities in India, apply to this new Through Route of the G. I. P. and Indian Midland Railways.

Further particulars as to the through routes and fares, and information for travellers as to places of interest, which may be visited on the journey, can be obtained from the Time and Fare Books and Tariffs published by the Railways, or upon enquiry at the Offices of the G. I. P. and Indian Midland Railways, 3, New Broad Street, London, and at the G. I. P. Offices, Victoria Terminus, in Bombay, and the Indian Midland Offices at Jhansi, North-West Provinces.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager, I. M. Railway.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, the thirteenth of March, 1889.

FOR SALE.—The Property of MAJOR GERALD MARTIN, Malabar Hill.

A pair of dark bay WALERS, height 15-2, aged, quiet and fast. Price Rs. 800.

A pair of good looking dark BAYS, one a Waler and the other a Hungarian, height 15 hands, aged. Price Rs. 800.

A fine bay WALER MARE, height 15-3, age 7 years, quiet and goes well in single and double harness. Price Rs. 400.

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A very pretty and comfortable self-driving PARK PHAETON, with brake, nearly new, suitable for one or a pair of Ponies, built to order by Windover. Price Rs. 1,000.

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Two sets of English-made double HARNESS, brass mounted.

A 28-inch Mangle by Bradford, in perfect order. Price Rs. 40.

A set of yellow MOSS VASES for dinner table in seventeen pieces of sizes. Price Rs. 35.

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The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case.........	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month.........	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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Important to Invalids!

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In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

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COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

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Coorla
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Tannaha
Deowa
Callian Junction
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rda
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lesulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum
Naldongree
Chellisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwaah
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdah
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Kareree (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Soorl
Sohargpoor
Pagaria (for Pachmarri)
Bankori
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kareli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Neral
Chinchowlli
Kurjutub
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlees
Karli
Kurkulla
Tullegaum
Salavadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonabdd
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond
Boreball
Deolool and Bhogwan
Kartrus
Pomulwaree
Watengaum
Nargaum
Khankoor
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Shengaum
Paras
Dapki
Akola
Borgaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorum
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damengaum
Pooigaum
Dygaum
Wurdah
Powner
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaum
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Pakney
[illegible]
Hootgee
[illegible]
Doodnee
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedeghery
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickunda
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc.
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampalli
Muspolgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhorali
[illegible]
Songad
Sihore
[illegible]
[illegible]

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Annual Inspection, B. V. Rifles.
Native General Library, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kerbella (s), from London ; Bormida (s), China ; Umballa (s), Calcutta ; Karoon (s), West Hartlepool ; and Arabia (s), Busreh.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Oriental (s), for London ; Clyde (s), China ; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar ; Wartburg (s), Calcutta ; Chanda (s), Calcutta and Coast ; and H. M.'s I. Troopship Crocodile, Portsmouth.

Stanley's Opera Company.—We would remind our readers that Miss Gracie Plaisted and Mr. Charles Harding make their first appearance to-night in "La Somnambula."

Farewell Sermon.—The Rev. John Forgan will preach a farewell sermon in the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade Road, to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th March. 1889 was 77,105 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,484.

Additional Passengers by the Homeward Mail.—The following are the additional passengers proceeded yesterday by the P. and O. Co's s.s. Oriental, Captain E. Stuart, to London :—Mr. Dunn and Mr. Innes.

Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum.—Mr. Sittaram Dhackjee Waslekar, Senior Judicial Clerk, Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum, has been granted two months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st proximo.

Portuguese Union Club.—To-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. a paper on "Our Past, Present, and Future" will be read by Mr. Julio Rebeiro, B.A., at a meeting of the club in the hall of the Patrick's Buildings. Dr. J. C. Lisboa has kindly consented to preside.

Lost Currency Note.—Keekabhai Pranvullubdass, a mehta in the employ of Abdool Tyeb Ismailjee, reported to the police on Thursday that a fellow-mehta of the same firm on the 27th instant lost a currency note for Rs. 1,000 somewhere between Bajee Palla Street and the Crawford Market.

Drowned in the Harbour.—A report was made to the water police authorities on Thursday evening last that a seaman named C. Busain, of H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, was drowned at about 3 o'clock that afternoon. A search was made, but no trace of the body could be found. The seaman was said to be a good swimmer.

Appeal against Municipal Assessment.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, Pleader, appeared before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, and filed an appeal on behalf of his client, Nawajbai, widow of Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee, under section 217 of the new Municipal Act against the Municipal Commissioner with respect to an award of increased annual assessment of her house situate at Girgaum, made by the latter at the end of the official year. The appeal was accepted.

Music at the Gymkhana Sky Races.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Gymkhana Sky Races (Grant Stand), commencing at 4 p.m. :—

March	Biarritz	L. Brunet.
Operatic Selection	Olivetto	Audran.
Valse	The Yeomen of the Guard	Bucalossi.
Selection	Irish Songs	
Valse	Fantaisie	Coote.
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Two noted characters of no fixed place of abode and named Succaram Krishna and Baboo Bundoo, were yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett with being drunk and disorderly on a public thoroughfare at Khetwady on Wednesday night last. The two accused pleaded guilty to the charge, Succaram being fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment, and Baboo, who had once been sent to jail for a similar offence, being fined Rs. 15 with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Fall from a Window.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, respecting the death of Luximon Hurree, aged 40 years. Deceased was a domestic servant in the service of Dewjee Ramjee, a dealer in cotton, who lived on the 6th storey of a house in Borah Bazaar Street. Deceased at about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, while cleaning the glass shutters of a window on the 6th storey of his master's house, over-balanced himself and fell on to the stone pavement of a sweeper's gully immediately below, a distance of about 64 feet, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Address to the ex-Governor of Damaun.—To-morrow (Sunday) has been fixed for presenting an address to His Excellency Senhor Adelino Abel Coelho da Cruz, ex-Governor of Damaun. A special deputation from this province, headed by Senhor Manoel Sebasteno Vas e chairman of the municipal corporation, will arrive in Bombay to-morrow, and present the address on behalf of the people of Damaun and Diu, where he has left pleasant recollections of his upright government. The address will be presented at Mr. Celestino de Minezes, the Chancellor to the Portuguese Consul, and it will be accompanied with a valuable souvenir of artistic merit. The Governor, with his wife, will leave for Portugal in the course of next week.

Pocket-picking at the Victoria Theatre.—Abba Ebrahim, described as a hawker, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court with stealing a purse containing Rs. 7-6 from the pocket of Wunmalidass Pranjiwandass whilst at the Victoria Theatre in Grant Road on Wednesday night last. The complainant, it appears, purchased a ticket at the theatre ticket office, and while entering the theatre felt the hand of the accused in his bundee pocket. He seized the hand, when the accused immediately dropped the purse. The culprit was at once handed over to the police. Two other persons, besides the manager of the theatre who witnessed the occurrence, gave evidence, and the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Death of Rev. T. A. Gallo, S. J.—We regret to have to announce the death of Father Thomas Aloysius Gallo, S.J., at Erodé, on the 20th of this month. Father Gallo was an Italian; he was born on Feb. 8, 1820. He joined the Turin province of the Society of Jesus in 1842. In 1849 he was teaching theology in Madura. In 1874 he held the post of Professor in Bombay. He did duty for some time at Poona and Dharwar. In 1878, after a somewhat lengthened absence in Europe, he was transferred to the Mangalore Vicariate, where he spent the rest of his life. For some time past Father Gallo's health has been breaking up, and the doctors ordered a change to the Nilgiri Hills. He was on his way thither, when he was struck down by apoplexy at Erodé. India loses in Father Gallo a learned and a zealous missionary. In 1872 he published in 4 vols. a moral theology, especially adapted to the Indian mission, under the title *Suppetiæ Evangelii*. R. I. P.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

HIGH COURT.—March 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

ATTACHMENT OF A SODAWATER FACTORY.

NOWROJEE PESTONJEE BAKRIWADIA vs. SORABJEE JAMSETJEE DARUVALLA.

The plaintiff sought for a declaration that certain sodawater machines were, at the time they were caused to be attached by the defendant, the property of the plaintiff and not liable to attachment, and that plaintiff was entitled to receive back a sum of Rs. 1,238-2-0 deposited by him with the defendant's attorneys under a judge's order. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued at the instance of the defendant in a suit in the High Court, the defendant caused to be attached three sodawater machines and the whole of the stock-in-trade of a sodawater manufactory situated near the Two Tanks in Bombay as the property of another person. The plaintiff said the property in question was his sole and exclusive property. Due notice of the fact was given to the defendant, and he was called upon to raise the attachment, but he refused to do so. By the attachment the factory and the business of it were brought to a close to the very great loss of the plaintiff. In August last the plaintiff took out a summons against the defendant, requiring him to show cause why the summons should not be raised ; but the defendant having resisted the summons, the plaintiff was directed by the judge in chambers, within a month from the date of the order, to bring a suit against the defendant to establish his claim to the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,238-2-0 he had deposited in the hands of the defendant's solicitors pending the disposal of the judge's summons on condition of the attachment being removed, and to abide any order made on the summons to avoid the loss which was accruing to the plaintiff by reason of the factory being closed.

The defendant declared that the sodawater factory was at the date of the attachment the sole and exclusive property of the plaintiff, and that he was entitled to attach the property as being either wholly or in part the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee, the next friend of the plaintiff. Pestonjee and Rustomjee were sons of the plaintiff in the present suit. The defendant denied that the plaintiff was entitled to any damages, and he asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE VILLAGE SANITATION BILL.

The following letter has been addressed by Miss Florence Nightingale to the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of the Village Sanitation Bill.

Gentlemen,—Since I had the honour of addressing you just two years ago, on the subject of Village Sanitation, there has been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of January 24, 1889, a new Draft Bill entitled the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, 1889, which, in many respects, makes an important advance upon previous projects of legislation. Especially is it a cause for satisfaction that the new Bill proposes to extend the benefits of sanitary legislation to *all* Bombay's 24,600 villages, without excluding any, as was contemplated by the previous limitation, which, by excluding villages under 500 inhabitants, excluded nearly two-thirds of the total number. You are aware of the great interest I have taken for many years in questions of Indian sanitation, and I am again advised by Sir William Wedderburn to submit for your consideration some points with regard to this amended measure, and to ask the favour of your opinion and advice.

2. The general method which according to my view, should govern this class of legislation was indicated in my previous letter, namely, that the Act should enable and encourage the people to organise themselves in the villages for sanitary purposes—the villagers themselves doing the work, with the necessary advice and (in the case of unsatisfactory results) stimulus from outside. What is to be avoided is filling the villages with low-paid subordinates of a centralised department. The villagers should be encouraged to get the necessary work done in their own way, the results being judged by a qualified inspecting officer of the Sanitary Department, upon whose report the Collector would, when necessary, bring pressure to bear to get the work done by village organisation, and only in the last resort cause it to be done through outside agency. The advantage of this method seems to be that the ancient village organisation should be strengthened and utilised ; the hereditary village authorities and servants being gradually trained to the improved methods of performing their customary duties towards the local public, so that eventually the health machinery may come to work almost automatically.

But again, would you suffer me to repeat that there must be, as it were, missionaries and preachers of health and cleansing, if any real progress is to be made. In persuading the villagers, and in directing them, the officers of the Sanitary Department ought, of course, to act as such. And would you kindly give me your further advice as to how best this important mission can be performed.

3. To those who, like myself, earnestly desire both that the village sanitation should be really effectual, and also that it should be carried out by the people themselves with the least possible friction and interference, it will be a cause of rejoicing to find in the new Bill various provisions which will operate in these directions. Prominent among such provisions are the sections (41 and 43) which place the services of the hereditary village servants at the disposal of the Village Sanitary Committee, and which ensure to such servants the recovery of their customary dues, provided that their duties have been duly performed. It is believed that indirectly also this provision will be beneficial as tending to remove friction and to produce harmony among the various castes within the village. Again, those sections (28, 30, 38) seem excellent which provide that all money collected in the village, by subscriptions, rates, or fines, shall be spent within the village itself. And I am glad to see that Section 39 contemplates donations and loans being made by District and Taluka Local Boards to villagers for expenditure on sanitary purposes contemplated by this Act. Might not also, a portion of such donations be made available to provide rewards, such as a turban or dress of honour, to be presented on some public occasion to those Patels and other village authorities who most distinguish themselves by their successful efforts to benefit the health of their fellow-villagers ?

4. As regards the general scheme of the Bill, it appears that at first every village is to have a chance of showing what it can do by itself. In the beginning each village is to employ its own resources, and keep itself clean ; the Patel being its natural head. If the village does not keep itself clean, if it is found to be in a bad sanitary state, it is to have a notice, by means of a proclamation, of not less than two months ; after that, if it is still unrepentant, arrangements will be made under Part II, for the appointment of a Village Sanitary Commitee, with powers to punish infractions of sanitary rules to carry out the work of sanitation, and to recover the amount expended by a rate charged on the inhabitants of the village. It is my inference that the extension of Part II to any village is consequent upon the failure of the village to keep itself clean, but it is not expressly so stated in the Bill. Section 6 does not require that the Collector should, in his proclamation extending Part II, make any statement as to the objects and reasons for the extension ; nor does this section explain what is the nature of the objections which will be held valid if brought by the villagers. Would it not be desirable that the proclamation should be based on the report of a Sanitary Inspector to the effect that the village is in an insanitary condition ? and should not the proclamation specify the nature and particulars of the default ? In that case the villagers would understand exactly what were their faults of omission and commission, and would have an opportunity of amending their ways before more stringent measures were adopted. No doubt the efficacy of the Bill depends primarily upon the executive efficiency of the village Sanitary Committee. And a very vital question upon which I should wish to be favoured with your opinion is, whether the mode of selection proposed by the Bill is the best one for the objects in view ? Section 8 provides that the Committee shall be chosen by the Collector, and that the Chairman of the Committee shall also be nominated by him. Are there not grave objections to such a mode of selection ? I am assured by those well acquainted with District life in the Bombay Presidency that, owing to the large size of the Collectorates (are there not in Khandesh 2,600 villages ?), it is impossible that the Collector or any other high official, European or Native, can be personally acquainted with the villagers from among whom the choice has to be made. To place on the Collector the duty of nomination would, therefore, be in practice (would it not ?) to give the selection of the Committee to the subordinates of the Taluka office and the Village Accountants, who are not likely to choose the independent men who possess the confidence of the villagers. Would it not be better to allow the villagers to choose their own Committee, to have the old Village Panchayat established by the inhabitants themselves ? This was what was proposed by a Draft Bill in 1885, which provided that "the inhabitants of any non-municipal village may at any time establish a Panchayat to look after the cleansing of the village." Such a course would be consistent with ancient village organisation, and at the same time be in accordance with the spirit of all recent legislation relating to Local Self-Government. If this principal be approved, I would ask you kindly to advise regarding the best practical method of carrying out the selection.

5. Part III is apparently to be put in force when Part II has proved ineffectual to produce proper sanitation. But, as in the case of Part II, objection may here be taken to the want of definiteness as regards the reasons for the extension, and also to the nomination by the Collector of the members of the Sanitary Board. Would it not be possible to link such Sanitary Board in some way with the Taluka Local Board, making it perhaps, a sub-committee of that Board ? The multiplication of local committees having concurrent or conflicting authority, and elected in different ways, appears likely to produce confusion.

As regards the nature of the tax or rate (to carry out the work of sanitation), it is so very important a consideration, that I ask the Association what they would recommend, so that it should be acceptable to the people without transgressing accepted principles of taxation ?

6. There are a variety of minor points on which I should be glad of your opinion, such as the following questions :

(*a*) Would it not be well that the Village rules to be made by the Committee under Section II, should be approved by the Sanitary Commissioner as well as by the Collector ?

(*b*) Should there not be some provision, by grant of lands or pay, to induce Mhars and other hereditary village servants to settle in villages where their services are required ? And if more is demanded of them to properly cleanse the villages than was demanded of their forefathers must not more be paid them ?

(*c*) What should be the status of the Sanitary Inspector (Sections 21 and 22) ? Should he not be an educated man whose sanitary qualifications have been duly tested ? Should he not belong to the Sanitary Department, his services being placed at the disposal of the Taluka Local Board ?

(*d*) Is the Contract system (Section 26) such as you would approve instead of having appointed village servants ?

I should esteem it a great favour if with the permission of the Council, you would kindly inform me how far you would consider the provisions of the Bill as it now stands effective for the end proposed and how far you would suggest that they should be modified. I should also again venture a request to be informed what other practical steps are, in the opinion of the Association, to be best taken in this most important matter of Village Sanitation. Pray believe me, Gentlemen, to be Yours faithful and hopeful servant,

Florence Nightingale.

London, W, *February* 20, 1889.

The following report dealing with the prospects of the Bengal wheat crop up to the end of the month of January has been received :—

The area sown in the districts of Shahabad, Patna, Chumparun, Gya, Bhagulpore, Burdwan, Bankoora, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga is reported to be less than the normal owing to want of seasonable rain at sowing time. A larger area than usual was sown in Purneah, to make up, it is said, for loss in the rice crop in that district. In Monghyr and Maldah the area sown is above the normal, owing to early subsidence of water in the lands usually cultivated with wheat, but about half the crop in the latter district is said to have been destroyed by the recent hailstorm. On the whole, an average ten-anna crop or a little more may be expected.

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HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

ACQUITTAL IN A MURDER CASE UPHELD.

IMPERATRIX vs. DAJI LAKHA AND ANOTHER.

This was a reference to the Court by Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Acting Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who was for convicting the two accused of murder and sentencing them to death. Mr. Goverdhunram M. Tripathi appeared for the accused, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

The two accused, together with one Shribhai Bapubhai, were tried before Mr. Moscardi for the murder of one Dhurma Ranchor. The jurors, by a majority of three to two, found all the three accused not guilty. The Sessions Judge disagreed with their verdict as regarded the two accused, and made the reference to the Court.

Their Lordships in disposing of the reference said :—In this case we think that the Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad was quite right in referring the case to this Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But on consideration of the whole evidence, we do not agree with him in the conclusion that he has arrived at, that the majority of the jury was clearly wrong. The law now lays it down that the court must be convinced that the decision was manifestly wrong before it interferes with the verdict of a jury. We do not find that amount of certainty in this case, consequently we think that the verdict of the majority of the jury must be upheld. No sufficient motive for the accused to have committed the murder has been established. Of the three eye-witnesses, two were in fact disbelieved by the Judge and by all the jury. We cannot, moreover, place the same reliance on the evidence of Pranjivan that the Judge did, his testimony not being supported by any other independent evidence, being subject to the suspicion of bias in favour of the father of the murdered man, and not being consistent in certain respects, with the evidence of the father himself. We do not think, after considering the whole evidence, there was that complete absence of reasonable doubt—that moral certainty of guilt—which is required. We therefore support the acquittal of the accused by the majority of the jury, and direct that they be set at liberty.

DRIVER OF A MAIL TRAIN CHARGED WITH INTOXICATION.

IMPERATRIX vs. EDWARD JONES.

This was a report of proceedings by Mr. J. Fairlie Muir, District Magistrate of Belgaum, who solicited the order of the Court. The accused was in May last, convicted by Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Lawrence, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, of intoxication whilst actually in the discharge of his duty as engine-driver, and of assault, and was fined Rs. 40, or in default, to suffer twenty days' simple imprisonment on the first head of the charge, and Rs. 10, or in default, to suffer five days' rigorous imprisonment on the second head of the charge.

Mr. Muir remarked that the Magistrate found that the accused was in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon the S. M. Railway in the discharge of his duty as engine-driver, he being then in charge of the mail train. In drawing up his judgment, Colonel Lawrence had failed to comply with certain of the provisions of section 367 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The judgment did not contain either the points for determination or the reasons for the decision. The sentence struck Mr. Muir as materially inadequate. The law in question lays down that "any railway servant who is in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon a railway in the discharge of any duty, if the duty be such that the improper performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling upon such railway, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both." The accused was found by the Magistrate to have been intoxicated whilst actually in discharge of his duty as the engine-driver of a mail train. This duty, Mr. Muir remarked, was such that the improper performance thereof was extremely likely to endanger the lives of the passengers or result in injury to their limbs. A most grave offence, it called for severe punishment, which should, Mr. Muir considered, be a sentence of imprisonment in addition to the fine already inflicted. The accused was driving a mail train. It did not appear in evidence how many ordinary passengers there were. Of first and second class passengers there were at least six or eight ; there were probably more such. In all probability, too, there were a number of third class passengers. A stoker, guard, and the mail clerks were also in the train ; and the safety of all these persons was seriously endangered. This was apparently the accused's first offence of the kind. Still as a punishment for his reckless disregard of the safety of the persons committed to his charge, and in the interests of the travelling public, as a deterrent to him and others, a substantive term of rigorous imprisonment seemed to Mr. Muir to be emphatically called for.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, said : The District Magistrate reports that the convicted driver cannot be found, and so the notice of enhancement of sentence has not been served upon him. The Court has much difficulty in forming an opinion on the facts, as the trying Magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, has entirely failed to comply with the provisions of section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He has found the accused guilty of being in a state of intoxication while in actual charge as engine-driver of a mail-train, but he has not recorded any judgment or reasons for the finding—a matter the more to be regretted both on account of the serious nature of the offence and the conflict of evidence. It is obvious that human life is endangered if a drunken man drive a mail train. But there is a great deal of testimony that the accused was not drunk. The District Magistrate considers that a sentence to six weeks' imprisonment would have been a proper one. We direct that a copy of the District Magistrate's letter be sent to the trying Magistrate with the record of the case, to be returned with a report by the trying Magistrate of the facts which he held to be proved, and of his reasons for sentencing the accused to a fine only of Rs. 40.

IS POSSESSION OF MOWRA FLOWERS AN OFFENCE ?

IMPERATRIX vs. KASHINATH TATYA.

This was an application for revision of the conviction and sentence in the case. The accused was on the 14th February last, charged before the first class Magistrate of Bhewndi with possession of materials for the purpose of manufacturing liquor without a license *f* (section 43 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878), and was on conviction fined Rs. 100, or in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for a month and a half. Mr. Manckshah Jehangirshah appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate said in his finding : The accused has been found with twelve maunds of dry mowra flowers, which he carried to his house from Bhewndi. The complainant seized the flowers. The accused says he was taking the same to feed his four head of cattle, namely, three bullocks and one buffalo, two of which, he says, have become weak. The accused admits his having taken four maunds of flowers to his house for the purpose of feeding his cattle above a month ago, so that during the space of a month he has taken or rather has been taking sixteen maunds of flowers for feeding his three bullocks and one buffalo. The evidence of police patel Govind Mahadoo, of the same village shows that accused possesses two bullocks only, and that he has never seen any one in his village feed bullocks with flowers of mowra. The accused, he says, is not a rich man so as to afford to feed his cattle with twelve maunds of flowers in the space of a month. It is, therefore, clear that the accused was taking the flowers for the purpose of manufacturing liquor without a license from the Collector. It is most desirable, with the view of decreasing the number of Abkari cases, which is exceptionally large in this taluka, that the possession of mowra flowers for the purpose of manufacturing illicit liquor should be very severely dealt with. I convict the accused under section 43 of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878, and direct that he do pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for a month and a half. The mowra flowers and the cart and bullocks should be disposed of subject to the orders of the Collector. Out of the fine, Rs. 50 are allowed as a reward to the complainant, Baboo Dinker.

The accused presented a petition of appeal to the court against the above order. He says that on the 23rd January 1889 the Collector of Tanna issued a circular order directed to all Abkari inspectors and magistrates (who are all *ex officio* Abkari officers) throughout the district, to the effect that there was a good deal of illicit distillation of liquor from mowra flowers going on in the district ; and that it was, therefore, necessary to put a stop to it. Section 43 of the Bombay Abkari Act renders the possession of mowra flowers illegal unless the person in possession proved that he had them for another purpose than that of illicit distillation of liquor. In pursuance of this circular order, petitioner was arrested while taking sacks of mowra flowers from Bhewndi to his own village of Vasnavghar for the purpose of feeding cattle, and was placed before the first-class Magistrate of Bhewndi, who convicted him summarily without allowing him any opportunity to make his defence, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, which he had paid. Petitioner urged that the conviction and sentence were illegal ; that the Magistrate should not have allowed himself to be influenced by the extra-judicial circular order issued by the Collector of Tanna ; that the issue of such circular order to Magistrates, in order to influence their judicial decisions, was illegal and improper ; that the mere possession of mowra flowers was not an offence against the Abkari Act, as had been held by the High Court in several cases ; and that the Magistrate was wrong in not allowing petitioner to prove his defence.

Their Lordships issued an order for the record and proceedings ; the Magistrate to report on the accused's application to be allowed to produce evidence.

"Collector" writes to the *Pioneer* :—

In your issue of the 19th you repeat your attack on the native press of Bombay in connection with the Crawford case, and you say "there is little to choose between the Mahratta papers and the organs of the Calcutta bazaar." There is, however, so much difference that the opinions expressed in the Crawford case in the native press are those generally held by all the officials in this Presidency, Mahratta or European, who have had the best opportunities of knowing the facts. I am able to speak with some confidence as I have a very large acquaintance in the Civil Service, and have discussed the matter with most of the officers who served under Mr. Crawford, and I know what the opinion of the Service generally is as to the necessity for the action taken by the Bombay Government, and the ridiculous unfairness of the outcry against so-called corrupt magistrates. I think in this instance that the native press has the advantage over the *Pioneer* in having infinitely better information at its disposal, and those interested in the administration of the Presidency find less to object to in the temperately written articles of the *InduPrakash* and the *Indian Spectator* than in the reckless attacks on the Bombay Government to be found in the columns of the *Pioneer*.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL WATSON.

All Kathiawar is inexpressibly shocked by the sudden and unexpected death of Colonel J. W. Watson, the Political Agent, at a critical time. Colonel Hancock, Mr. Steward, C.S., Major Hunter, Captain Ferris, Mr. Mackay, &c., arrived in time to attend the funeral, and to pay their last tribute of respect to their revered chief. The Dewan of Gondal had specially arrived to attend the funeral. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot was also present. Colonel Watson's death will be long remembered in Kathiawar where he had passed almost the whole of his official career. He is the first Political Agent who died in Kathiawar, and he was given a funeral which will not be soon forgotten. Colonel Watson's funeral took place on Monday morning last, and an immense concourse of people, not only from the city, but from the adjacent villages, flocked opposite the cemetery to witness it. At about half-past eight a salute of 11 guns announced that the procession started from the Residency, preceded by an escort of 100 rank-and-file of the 1st Lancers, and a company of the 24th Bombay Infantry.

The coffin, covered with many flowers and wreathes sent by sympathising friends, was borne on a gun-carriage, drawn by a pair of bullocks. The *cortege*, preceded by the band of the 24th Regt. N. I., playing the Dead March in Saul, marched off in slow time to the cemetery, the road to which was lined by the men of the Cavalry and the Infantry who presented arms as the gun-carriage passed them. The burial service was solemnly and very impressively read by Rev. W. B. Preston who had specially arrived from Ahmedabad to perform the service. On the conclusion of the service the escort fired three volleys over the grave of the gallant Colonel. The funeral was very largely attended by Europeans, Eurasians, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, &c.—*Kathiawar Times*.

KARACHI IN 1867 AND 1887.

In his article on "The Beluch and Afghan Frontier of India" in the March *Fortnightly*, Sir Charles Dilke describes Karachi in 1867 and Karachi in 1887 as follows :—

When I sailed from Karachi in May, 1867, I had been struck by its open sea and dancing waves, and had pronounced it of all the towns in India the least Indian, and a pleasant place enough. I had seen the harbour works for the removal of the bar, and had expressed a doubt as to the completeness of their probable success, but no doubt as to the importance of Karachi, destined, I then thought, as soon as the Indus Valley railway was finished, to make enormous strides, and, when the Persian Gulf route became a fact, to be the greatest of all the ports of India, being on the straight line as against the wasteful curve. The wheat and cotton of the Punjab, and of Sindh which was not at that time irrigated, I prophesied would flow down toward Karachi. In 1867, as I left Karachi, I had seen the Ameers of Sindh come on board the ship to take leave of a great official.

THE GROWTH OF THE PORT.

When in November, 1886, I again set eyes upon Karachi, there were the same dancing waves on the open sea, the same pleasant softness of climate, a bar almost as evil, although one removed by incessant labour to a somewhat different place, an enormously extended town, and vastly increased shipping, evidences of every kind that, although the Persian Gulf route is no more advanced than it was twenty years ago, when the first edition of *Greater Britain* appeared in November, 1868, the accomplishment of the smaller task, the Indus railway has fulfilled my prophecies with regard to the growth of the port. Again uniforms came on board our excellent ship, but instead of the magnificence of the ex-Ameers of Sindh, the plain khaki jackets of a travelling staff, Sir Frederick Roberts, and those with him.

THE INEVITABLE MILITARY PORT.

The middle of the day I spent in looking round Karachi, a specially important place when considered from the point of view of those military interests which I had come out to study, inasmuch as it is the inevitable military port of India, until, if ever, the Persian Gulf route is used, and Gwadur, on the south coast of Beluchistan, is connected by railway with Nusahki, and comes partly to replace Karachi for warlike purposes. Some argue that in time of war we shall be unable to use the Mediterranean and Egypt, and that Bombay will then be better than Karachi for the dispatch of troops. There are, of course, possibilities each way. We may require to send troops hurriedly to India in a war in which we are able to use Egypt. We may even be able to send them in the course of time by the wider isthmus, that between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. If Asia Minor could be opened out by railways our shortest route in any war in which Turkey happened to be friendly would be by the Euphrates, even supposing that railways ended at Bushire as we call it (that is Abu-shehr), or some port on the Persian Gulf, and that our troops had there to take sea again to reach Karachi. It is probable that the first railways to connect Europe with India will approach India from this side.

RAILWAY POSSIBILITIES.

The political difficulties of passing through Afghanistan are likely for long to be so formidable that the railways which will ultimately unite Persia with the European system will probably become the postal route, a fine harbour being made at first upon the gulf, possibly at Bushire, three or four days' steam from Karachi possibly at Bunder El Abbas, or some port at the mouth of the gulf within a couple of days' steam from Karachi. Ultimately I think it probable that a railway will be made along the north shore of the Persian and Arabian Gulf to India, for the country is when crossed in this direction and not from south to north far from difficult. By Egypt or much more by the Persian Gulf, Karachi is our nearest and therefore our most important military post, saving two days for Northern India over Bombay and four days for Quetta. The harbour is, as any other harbour on this coast would be, troublesome, and it is said that the sand, which has been dredged out of it had it not been gradually washed back again would have sufficed to build up a sort of local Himalayan range. Still it is a sufficiently good harbour to be thoroughly useful for military purposes.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Jabalpur
* Honble Dudley Leigh, Punjab
Mr E Temby
* Mr K Turk, Bushire
Mr and Mrs G MacGeorge, Lucknow
* Col and Mrs J Biddulph Pol Agent, Deoli
* Mr H Batty, CS, Poona
Dr McMillan, Deolali
* Lieut J O'Hara, Queen's Bays, Deolali.
* Lieut C Mitchell Innes, Royal Canadian, Deolali
* Hon'ble E Toft, Delhi
Dr J E Nevins, England
* Mr W Tait
* The Misses Tait
* Mr H Croley, England
* Capt O'Dell 2nd Ox L Inf, England
* Mr C Cartwright
* Mr and Mrs L Campbell, England
* Mr W Willok, England
* Mrs Straw, Poona
* Major W James, Poona
Mr and Mrs E Hall, Mysore
* Mr Schneider, Samkur
Capt D Stewart, 5th Fus, H M S Malabar
Lieut A Caulfield 5th Fus, H M S Malabar
Lieut A M Biddulph, Rifle Brig, H M S Malabar
* Lieut A M Mills, Rifle Brigade, H M S Malabar
Maj and Mrs E Standbridge, R A, H M S Malabar
Maj G Forrest Hamp Regt, H M S Malabar
Lieut A M Pirie, 21st Hussars, H M S Malabar
Lieut J Stapylton, 21st Hussars, H M S Malabar
Lieut G E Rogers, K O S Bors, H M S Malabar
Lieut H E Lowis, 1-W I Regt, H M S Malabar
Lieut A DeCosta, 21st Hussars, Malabar
* Mrs E Rundall, H M S Malabar
* Mr F Baker
Lieut W Nelson, 77th Foot, Kamptee
Lieut C Bond, 35th Sikhs, Ferozepore
Mr and Mrs Blain, P W Dept
* Mr C R Gidley, Calcutta
* Mr C Dunn, do
* Mr L Reuss do
* Mrs B Whiteway
* Mr E Steedman, CS, Lahore
* Mr W F Gibbon
* Mrs Nethersole
* Miss Nethersole
* Mr and Mrs Fox Strangway, Jabalpur
* Col W H Wilton, Madras
* Mr A C Tupp, C S, Act Genl, Allahabad
* Mrs P Evans
* Mrs McAlester
* Surgn-Maj and Mrs Ellis
Lieut E F Hall, BA, Kirkee
Mr G F Simpson, C P
Mr J J Archer, Calcutta
Mr F Armfield, Madras
Mr C Pratt Jr, CS, England
Mr M E Pratt, CS, Alibag
Col and Mrs Ryves, Bombay
Mr M Schwer, Bombay
Mrs Stopford Sackville, Agra
* Lieut Grant Dalton, R N, H M S Ranger
* Lieut Clarke, R N, H M S Ranger
* Capt W Johnson, R N, H M S Ranger
* Senior Lieut C Beresford, R N, H M S Ranger
* Surgn H Ilewich, R N H M S Ranger
* Paymaster A Woolward R N, H M S Ranger
* Asst Engr G Thompson, R N, H M S Ranger
* Mr W Jones, R N, H M S Ranger
* Mrs R J Crosthwaite, C P
Mrs E Hight, Bombay
Lord Colin Campbell, Bombay
Lieut and Mrs Oldfield, R E, Bombay
Capt Fitzgerald, Bombay
Mr G Hardeck „
* Mr N Cresswell „
Mr F Pickard „
Mr A Conley „
Mr B Schnabel „
Mr W Barrett „
Mr G Hall „
Mr O Maley „
* Mr H Staab „
Mr J Bolton „
Mr R Hume „
Mr A Messey „
Mr N Mitchell „
Mr J Freeman „
* Mr J M Beck, Bhownuggur
* Mrs R Gimblett, Bombay
Mr J Heyn, Bombay
Mr Hineley, Zanzibar
Commander A Bolders
Lieut R G F Fraser
Lieut J Pocock
Lieut F Travers
Paymaster B Mathias
Chief Engr W Gay
Surgn W Pryn
Mr Jones

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

HIGH COURT.—March 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For investigation of pauperism.

8-89—In person—Currimbhoy Nanji vs. Rehimatbai—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

503-88—Macfarlane, E and H Awabai vs. Rustomji Edulji Mistry—M H Khan—Part heard.
72-88—In person, Ramchundra Vinayek Ranjit vs. Krishnaji Narayan Rane and another. In person.
521-88—Kunderao M—Purshothum Shricrishnaji vs. Dayal Heeraji—D S Garud.
190-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Ananta Balcrushna Paye vs Lukhumsey Den—Payne, G and S.
316-87—Pestonjee and R—Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash vs. Buchoobai and others—J C Cama, L S F and N, P, G and S, M D, and J.
115-88—M H Khan—Oomer Cassum and another vs Makibai and others—Tyabjee and D.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN LOAN SOCIETY.

At the half-yearly meeting of the above society yesterday the following report was read :—The Directors have now the pleasure of submitting to the shareholders their ninth half-yearly report upon the working of the Deposit and Loan Society for the half-year ending 31st December 1888. The capital of the Society has been steadily, though slowly, increasing it now stands at Rs. 26,516, being an increase of Rs. 899 over that of last half-year. During the time under review 23 new shares were allotted, bringing the total number of shares allotted to 2,904, and of this number 2,539 are fully paid up. The reserve fund stands at Rs. 1,100, and it is proposed to add a further sum of Rs. 50 from profits. The Current Account Branch is working well. During the period under report Rs. 7,653 were paid into current account, and Rs. 11,300 into fixed deposits. This is very satisfactory. Loans of the aggregate value of Rs. 29,152 were granted after careful scrutiny by the Board. The net income of the Society for the half-year ending 31st December 1888 amounted to Rs. 2,341-8-0, to which the balance of rupees 5 of last half-year added, amounts to Rs. 2346-8-0, while the expenses, including wages, office establishment, interest on deposits, &c., have been Rs. 887-1-4, leaving Rs. 1,459-6-8 as profit, which the Directors propose distributing as follows :—Dividend at 9 per cent per annum, Rs. 1,173-1-0 ; Auditors' fees, Rs. 40 ; Honorarium to Secretary on net profit, at 10 per cent., Rs. 145 ; Reserve Fund, Rs. 50 ; to be carried to next half-years' account, Rs. 51-5-8 ; dividend will be paid free of income tax.

The following propositions being duly proposed and seconded were carried unanimously. "That the Directors' report together with the audited accounts and Balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December 1888, be accepted as read and passed. That a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum be declared payable to the shareholders on the amount paid up *pro rata*, on and after the 15th of April 1889. That Mr. Walsh be re-elected as director. That Mr. Topham be elected as director in place of Mr. Gerrard, who does not seek re-election. That Mr. Frost be re-appointed Auditor for the current year." "That Mr. Plunkett be appointed Auditor for the current year."

DIVINE SERVICES.

Fourth Sunday in Lent, March 31.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 90, 318, and 109.
10-30 a.m.—Litany with Sermon by the Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Children Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 184, and 252.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Wesley in F.
Anthem.—Behold thus saith the Lord (Holy City).
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion.—Hymns 9, and 322.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 250, 184, and 251.
The offertories will be for the Church Funds.

St. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 9, and 315.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE. (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service.)—Hymns 282, 292, and 254 (2).
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children Service's.
Offertory for "Children Gift."
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Special Sermon on "Sin."—Hymns 92, 260, and 95.—"The Story of the Cross."

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. David Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.
Note.—The morning Service will commence at 8 a.m., from next Sunday inclusive.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 330, and 33.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 305, 309 and 314.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon.—Hymns 166, 183, and 96.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 286, 251, and 31.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem.—"Lord, for thy tender Mercies' Sake."

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral with Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Children's Service with Sermon by the Revd. Father Biscoe.
Daily.—6-30, 7 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 249, 254 and 257.

Wednesday, April 3.

8 p.m.—Special Service and Lecture.—Hymn 91.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 2, 67, 310, and 204.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held to-morrow morning at Bandora at 11 o'clock, on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.

The Revd. Fawcett Shaw will preach.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Murray in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Service will be held in the Harbour on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock onboard the ship "Principality."

CALENDAR.—March & April, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ....March 24th, 11h. 47m., a.m.
New Moon .... „ 31st, 4h, 28·1m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. W.	Low Water H. M.
Sat. 30	Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races. Annual Inspection, B. V. Rifles. Gaiety Theatre: Stanley Co., 9 p.m.	5 57	6 12	10 51m 11 6 a	4 43m 4 45 a
Sun. 31	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 56	6 12	11 31m 11 40 a	5 16m 5 23 a
April. Mon. 1	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills, Meeting, 3 p.m. People of India S. and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Nominations of Candidates for Standing Committee (Municipal Office.) English mail expected per s. s. Siam.*	5 56	6 12	— 0 8 a	5 48m 5 56 a
Tu. 2	Bombay Royal Yacht Club, adjourned Special General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 55	6 12	0 12m 0 43 a	6 18m 6 30 a
Wed. 3	Annual Inspection, Bo. Light Horse, General Parade Ground, 7 a.m. Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	5 54	6 12	0 42m 1 17 a	6 46m 7 0 a
Thr. 4	First Meeting, New Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 53	6 12	1 11m 1 51 a	7 13m 7 29 a
Fri. 5	Departure of the English mails per s.s. Pekin.	5 53	6 12	1 37m 2 26 a	7 39m 7 56 a

* Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th instant.

It used to be stated that the late Sir Watkin Wynn could walk fifty miles in a straight line without setting foot on any land that did not belong to him, but his breadth of land pales before that of many others. The Tzar of Russia is thought to be the largest landowner in the world. He has one estate which covers more than a hundred millions of acres, or three times the extent of England, and another which covers an area twice the size of Scotland. But small good they do him, for the first named of these estates only has a revenue of £95,000 a year. "I suppose he would exchange it all for the block between Cornhill and Lombard-street" remarks a newspaper.

PEDIGREE HUNTING.

A more innocent amusement for a person of wealth and leisure than tracing his own pedigree cannot be devised. According to Mr. Fancourt Hudgson, who has published (Pickering and Chatto) a tract called "How to trace your own Pedigree," the recreation is fashionable in England, and still more in America.

Nothing can be more natural than the wish to know who your fathers were and what they did. Americans have perhaps particularly good reason for concerning themselves with these questions. A country in which there are no hereditary titles is none the less a country where good birth is much esteemed. Any American who bears an old English name has the presumption that he descends from one of the "Persons of Quality who sought New England in stormy times. By the aid of the family Bible, tombstones, records at the Record Office, county histories, and so forth, he may hitch himself on to some long-descended house, and may even rejoice in Blood Royal.

THE SHEPHERD SWAINS AND GENTLEMEN.

The kings of this country, as some one remarks, were the fathers of their people in a very extended sense. For example, any one who can find a Scott, of the Border, in his family tree is as good as sure of having "gentle blood," more or less, in his arteries ; for all Scotts belong to the "Rough Clan," and can count cousins, if they count far enough, with Harden, Deloraine, Headshaw, and Glack, and the other chiefs of the Debatable Land. Their names and deeds are sung in the queerest doggerel by the old Scott of Satchells, who solemnly assures them that though "shepherd swains" they are "gentlemen." This is a great comfort, carrying with it a real right to shields and fesses and crests, and the other joys of heraldry. These are much coveted by our kinsmen of the United States, so that old fashions are coming in again, and Congressmen may read Gwillim as eagerly as did Sir Hildebrand Oldbuck. To be sure, many people are more easily satisfied, and if asked whether they are akin to the noble house of Osborne will answer airily, like George of that name, "we bear the same arms." The Heralds, indeed, are most accommodating people, and few obstacles are put in the way of citizens who like to add to the revenue by paying the tax for crests and shields. It is a curious thing that persons who like these trappings should not have antiquarian taste enough to refrain from wearing them when borrowed. The vast majority of gentlemen whose wives' note-paper is stamped with bugles, stars, lions in crowns, hands and spears, horses heads, and so forth, have no historical right to those vanities. And yet the vanities should only please people who have an historical right. Heraldry has no reason for existing except as the fantastic old-lady-in-waiting of history. The ship and the boar of the Campbells go back into the mist of Celtic antiquity. But one might fancy that no Campbell would enjoy using them who could not formally connect himself with the clan.

THE MUGGINS FAMILY.

People are not so particular. Many a Muggins is proud at the motto "Ung Roy, ung Mogyns." Yet it is hardly in the nature of things that Mogynses should have been prancing in chain armour during the Crusades. If they were present, it must have been as poor archers and mace men, none of whom could write himself "armiger." There are few really old names and noble except names derived from places, names of Norman origin, clan names, and not many others. Some Celtic clan names have been Anglicised, both in Scotland and Ireland, and the Robertsons have a much more sonorous original designation. When a clan was converted and the chief got a Christian name, his tribe added "Son" or "Mac" to it, as became them. But among the Wild Picts of Galloway especially, where there be many "Macs," the rest of the word is occasionally the Celtic term for some animal. We have "Sons of the Dog," "Sons of the Seal," and so forth. These are probably the very oldest names in our country, and had their origin in the distant days when each stock was called after, and claimed descent from, a plant or beast. Beside these "Macs," the Percys and Grosvenors sink into words of yesterday.

NAMES FROM OCCUPATIONS.

Names derived from occupations are seldom "noble, for what noble would not have disdained a trade or profession ? Yet Napier is clearly from "Napery," the Scotch word for house linen, and Napier was not he who had "nae peer," but he who vended napkins and sheets. Fletcher is more probably an arrowmaker than a butcher. Butcher may often be an Anglicised Boucher, and the whole names of occupations, except in the Royal Household are seldom of old *noblesse*. Even place names when used as surnames, may signify no territorial gentility, for the names of the towns where they were exposed were often given to foundlings. All Wickhams must not hope to count cousins with Wykeham, and a Harcourt may have been an *enfant trouvé* at Stanton Harcourt, no connection whatever of a house proverbial for its Royal kindred. The very word Staunton, or Stanton, is of the oldest antiquity as a place name. A Staunton is a Stone-ton, a town, or tun, or steading near one of the old Roman military roads. A person, whatever his personal name, say Sigurd, who dwelt at such a tun, would be Sigurd of Stonetun, or Staunton and that would develop into a surname after the old English clan names, Asking, Deering, and so forth, died. Where we find such names as these, we are among traces of customs as old as any in Celtic antiquity, and the Wallings, or Whalings, may be "whale's sons," perhaps, just as the Celtic clan name means dog's son, or seal's son. Thus, as far as a name goes, many of us are of ancient stock, but the real labour is to trace the connection with some historic branch. The grandfather of Mr. George Osborne already alluded to, may have descended from some Icelandic hero Osbrorn, or he may have been a parish brat, left at a workhouse door in Osborne, and named as usual, after the place.

THE RIGHT BOOKS.

People who once begin to hanker after picturesque pedigrees will find in "How to trace your own Pedigree" the right books and MS to consult. But if they are really serious much labour lies before them, and it might be as well to employ a trained expert. There is usually an awkard gap of one or more generations—he will bridge it by facts or fancies. In America the love of pedigree tracing is not a mere sentiment. The passion for treasure hunting often takes in America the form of believing that one is the true heir of great English estates. Few men come into land without hearing from the "True Heir" in Kansas or Idaho. One successful claim will feed the hopes of a thousand unlucky people, a hope based merely on a name or a foolish family tradition. The dreamer will consult old Bibles, old tombstones parish registers, coffin lids, and other dusty and mortuary records, and will die a disappointed fanatic if he is not rescued by sensible kinsfolk.

MARRIAGE OF UNCLE AND NIECE.

Mr Justice Denman had recently before him at York a peculiar illegal marriage. The prisoner was George Edward Kitching, and Mr. Scott Fox, in opening the case, explained that Clara Maud Kitching was the prisoner's niece, she being the daughter of his brother, who lives in London. The prisoner was charged with having taken the girl out of the possession of her father, and then with having lived with her as her husband. The prisoner, who lived at Grimsby, met the girl last year whilst she was on a visit in Lincolnshire. On November 23d he went to Canon M'Cormick and applied for a marriage licence between himself and Clara Maud Kitching. Having procured the licence the prisoner went on November 30th to London, and proceeded to his brother's house. The next morning the prisoner left the house to return to Grimsby. Shortly afterwards the girl also went out to go to Tottenham for the purpose of visiting her grandmother. Instead of going there, however, she went with the prisoner to Hull, and that night stayed with him at Chamberlain's Hotel in that town, the two occupying the same room. Subsequently they were married. Evidence having been given, the Judge said it was very clear there was no defence. The law was, that if a man took away a girl from her parents, and without their consent, for an unlawful purpose, it was a misdemeanour, It was not necessary that a man should absolutely go and lay hold of the girl and take her away. It had also been held over and over again, that the mere consent of the girl to go was nothing at all. The marriage, though contemplated, was an unlawful one. If the prisoner could establish affirmatively that he thought the girl was eighteen years of age, he would have a defence. But the evidence was all the other way. He knew and she knew she was under eighteen. The very statement of the girl herself brought the case within, rather than took it out of the statute. She said she did not intend to return, but that she had arranged with the prisoner not to return. It was a flagrant case, because uncle and niece was a terribly near relation. It was one which would throw disgrace upon any one concerned in it. It was a great outrage on morality. The prisoner had pleaded guilty to having made a false declaration before the Surrogate, He had been guilty of every sort of fraud, and of disregard of the rights of the girl's parents. The jury then considered their verdict. After they had been deliberating for some minutes, his Lordship asked if they saw any difficulty. A Juryman—Very much. We think the girl as bad as he is. His Lordship—That has nothing to do with it. The law is that he is guilty. The jury then found the prisoner guilty, but the foreman added that they recommended him to mercy. A Juryman—Very much to mercy. His Lordship said it was a very cruel case. A girl of 17 was not the sort of person who could be much blamed in a thing of this kind. The sentence was that the prisoner, for each of the offences, be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fifteen calendar months, the terms to run concurrently.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th March, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·875
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air	·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	73·7
General Directions of Wind	NW. N, ENE, WNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	200

* From midnight to midnight.

Mr. J. P. Siqueira, late chief clerk at the Residency at Muscat, has been promoted to the post of Assistant Resident at Bushire under Colonel Ross, in acknowledgment of his distinguished attainments in the Arabic and Persian languages.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 26.

Fraser, Col, Madras Cavy, on furlough, from Jubbalpore.

March 27.

Babington, Lieut Col, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Clarke, Sub-Condr, Bo Ordce Dept, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

March 28.

Wood, Capt, Bl, 8th Hussars, on sick leave, from Meerut.
Lawless, Lieut, Ms, R H A, on leave, to England, from Secunderabad.
Dunlop, Capt, Ms, R H A, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
Morrison, Capt, Bl, 18th Hussars, on promotion, from Jullunder.
L Baeilly, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Grdrs, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Mead, Col, Madras, D P W, on leave, from Madras.
Cunningham, 2nd Lieut, Bo 1st Bo, Grdrs, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Young, Major, Bombay, 4th Cavy on leave, from Deesa.

March 29.

Fowler, Vety Surgn, Bl A V D, on leave, from Upper Burma.
Marks, Surg, Bo M S, on leave, from Kirkee.
Nicholson, Lieut, Madras, 1-D C S I, on sick leave, from Bellary.
Fromby, Lieut, M S, 4-P W O, M Cavy, on leave, from Bellary.
Fidy, Major, Bo N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Keig, Surgn-Major, Ms, Med Staff, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—March 29.

Thomson, Surgn, Bl, Medical Service, on furlough, to Europe.
Stewart, Capt, Bl Fus, on sick leave, from Rawul Pindi.
Hutton, Lt, Ms, R E, to join, to Bangalore.
Impey, Major, Bl, Rl Sussex, on leave, to England.
Manthail, 2nd Lt, Ms, R E, to join, to Bangalore.
Ogilve, 2nd Lt, Bo R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Waghorn, 2nd Lt, Ms, R E. on 1st appt, to Bangalore.
Hogg, Col. Bo Poona, Horse, on duty, to Sirur.
Bolton, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Wilbraham, Capt, Ms, Duke of Cornwall's L I, on leave, to Bellary.
Wilton, Lt-Col, Ms, Supt of Police, on furlough, to England.
Anstruther, Major, 2 Bl Manchester Regt, on leave, to England.
Babington, Lt, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Biddulph, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Mead, Col, Ms, P W D, on leave, to England.
Vickers, Lieut, Ms, 23rd M L I, on medical certificate, to Japan.
Boileau, 2nd Lieut, Bl R, E on duty, to Umballa.
Gordon, Carmichael, Surgn-Major, Bl, 1-3 Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.
Young, Major, Bl, 4th Cavy, on leave, to England.
Paul, 2nd Lieut, Bl, 1-Bo Regt, on 1st apptt, to Sialkote.
Rogers, Lieut, Bl, K O S B, on duty, to Meerut.
Jackson, Vety Surgn, Bl, A V D, on duty, to Meerut
Mansel, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, to Mhow.
Fromby, Lieut, 4 P W O, Ms, L I, on leave, to Sea.
Barrister, Major, Bl K B, on duty, to Nowgong.
Fraser, Col, Ms, Cavy, on furlough, to England.

March 30.

Forrest, Major, Ms, 1st Hampshire Regt, on duty, to Shwebo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 30, 1889.

1. The Battalion will parade for Inspection by the Brigadier-General this evening. Fall in at 4-30 p. m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn, 5 rounds of Blank per man. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. Officer appointed for that purpose. The special trams for cadets have been ordered for 3-45 p.m.

2. The Competition for the "Tennents Marksmen's Cup" will take place on the 2nd April, and that for the "Presidency Medal" will be held on the 4th April.

3. It is particularly requested that the company drill rolls for March may be sent to head-quarters on 1st April *without fail*, as they are required to make up the totals for the season.

4. The Cup offered by Messrs. Green and Read will be fired for on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th April, by the members of "A" Company. Conditions :—200, 300, and 700 yards. Ten rounds at each distance.

5. The candidates for Proficiency certificates will assemble this morning at 7 a.m. on Marine Lines Parade. Red uniform with arms and accoutrements. The officers of the Light Horse for examination will meet at Head-Quarters at 7-30 a.m. this day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

6. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will be held on the General Parade Ground on Wednesday, morning and all members must attend or obtain leave of absence from Officer Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

7. There will be drill with Swords at the Riding School at 7 a.m. this morning.

8. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Monday and Tuesday at 6-45 a.m. Members are particularly requested to be on the ground at the time named. Field drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. Hodgkinson,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 28.)

The appointment of Mr F Prideaux to be substantive *pro tem* District Abkari Inspector, Surat, on Rs 100 vice Mr Clifford, which was notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th instant, is cancelled at his own request, and the following arrangements are made in modification of those notified on the same occasion in connection with Mr Clifford's transfer :—

1. Mr Lingoji Potana to act in the Rs 125 grade *vice* Mr Clifford during the deputation of Mr Krishna Chowey to act in the Rs 150 grade, but to continue as at present to do duty in the Bhor State.

2. Mr. Rustomji Fakirji, District Inspector, Dharwar, doing duty at Surat, to be District Inspector, Kolaba, vice Mr. Bomanji Kawasji Wacha, and to do duty at Sholapur.

3. Mr Percy Bolt to be District Inspector, Dharwar, on Rs 75, *vice* Mr Rustomji Fakirji, and to join the appointment.

4. Mr Ramchandra Bapuji, District Inspector at Sholapur on Rs 50, to do duty at Surat, vice Mr Rustomji Fakirji.

5. Mr Wali Lutfulla, District Inspector, Khandesh, on Rs 75, to be substantive *pro-tem*. District Inspector, Surat, vice Mr Clifford on Rs 100, continuing to serve in Khandesh in charge of the Jalgaon Distillery.

6. Mr H Pogson to be substantive *pro tem*. District Inspector, Khandesh, on Rs 75, vice Mr Wali Lutfulla, and to do duty as District Inspector, Surat.

Under paragraph 2, Section 6 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of Abkari hereby invests the undermentioned servant of the licensee of the country spirit farm of the Sankheda Mewas District with the powers contemplated in Section 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by him within the limits of the said farm during the currency of the said license, and during his employment by the said licensee :—

By the Sanitary Commissioner.

The privilege leave granted to Mr Laxuman Khanderao, third class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Ahmednagar Zilla, and published in this Office Notification No. 289, dated 11th December 1888, is converted into sick leave and extended to 9th May 1889 ; and Mr Narayan Pandurang, Second Clerk in the Office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, C R D, is permitted to continue to act for him.

Pir Baksh Mahomed Zakrio, Head Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted furlough for two years, commencing from 1st February 1889.

Tuljaram Sanwalsing, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kakar Taluka, Shikarpur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 26th January to 25th February 1889 inclusive, and Jiwatrai, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him, with effect from 10th February 1889.

Bhikaji Sadashiv, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, was granted sick leave from 25th October to 30th November 1883 inclusive, and from 17th December 1888 to 20th February 1889 inclusive ; and Raghavendra Bhimaji was appointed to act for him, with effect from 14th February 1889.

By District Magistrates.

Mr W H Lucas, Assistant Collector and Third Class Magistrate in the district of Poona, is invested with additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

By the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bombay.

The following transfers are ordered :—Apothecaries, T D W Gillespie, from General duty, Bombay District, to Civil Medical Department temporary ; J A Pereira, from Station Hospital, Devlali, to Station Hospital, Aden ; W H Reed (Sub-Assistant) from sick leave to Civil Medical Department ; R W Chitts (Sub-Assistant), from Civil Medical Deparment, to General duty, Bombay District.

Hospital Assistants.—Yehuda Daniel, (Second grade) from Station Hospital, mhow, to 2-4th Bombay Rifles, Kamptee; Parasram Swamy (Third Grade) from Regimental Hospital, Assirgarh, to General duty, Mhow ; Narayen Cuddum (Third Grade) from 17th Bombay Infy, Mhow, to Regimental Hospital, Assirgarh ; Mahdeo Bapuji, (Subordinate,) from 7th Bombay Infantry, Mhow, to General duty, Nasirabad.

The undermentioned are granted leave :—

Assistant Apothecary J R Machado, No 81, twenty-one days' privilege, from 12th instant,

Assistant Apothecary J Braganza, No 55, sixty days' privilege, from 3rd April 1889.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary J Greaby, No 162, thirty-five days' privilege, from 23rd January 1889.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary R W Chitts, No 207, thirty days' privilege from 15th instant.

Senior Hospital Assistant Narayen Maney, No 16, sixty days on full pay from 12th instant.

Hospital Assistant Luximon Gopji Mathur, No 101, four months on medical certificate from date of departure.

Hospital Assistant Rajay Khan, No 113, sixty days on full pay from 18th instant.

Hospital Assistant Tookaram Luximon, No 127, sixty days on full pay from date of departure.

Sub-Hospital Assistant Ramchunder Govind, No 169, fifteen days on full pay from 17th instant.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary J Greaby, No 162, overstayed his leave one day without reasonable cause.

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THE s s Wartburg, 1,132 tons, Captain Von Fruden, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s s Hindoo, Captain G Baker, cleared yerterday for Cutch Mandvie with a general cargo and 500 deck passengers.

THE Brig Kerata Rudrin, 154 tons, Captain E Ebram, cleared yesterday for Mozambique, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Italian, s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain C D Hegri, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain D Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE s s Karoon, 1,342 tons, Captain W G Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool, with a cargo of 2,698 tons coal. She is consigned to order.

THE s s Yesso, 1,381 tons, Captain T Trotter, cleared yesterday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo and the following passsengers:—Miss Pinkney, Miss M Pinkney, Mr R Pinkney Miss Renny, and Mrs Trotter and son.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain J R Gavin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E W Tenly, for Madras; Mr A A R Froom, and Mr F R Phillips for Tellicherry; and 67 deck passengers for Calcutta and Coast.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain W Simons, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Hajee Mirza Hajee Alee Akber, Mr F Sa, Mr C Vas, Mr N D'Costa, Mr H Romumul, Mr A Rustomjee, Mr H Pegado, Mr F Gomes, Mr Tulubin Ahmed bin Sale, and 180 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 675 tons, Capt G F Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr White, Mr Rudge, Mrs and Miss Tate, Lieut Braid, R A., Mr C E Mitchell, Mr E Duick, Mr Cohen, Mrs Rundon and 2 children, one lady, infant, Captain Haliday, and 109 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Clyde, 3,198 tons, Captain J L Parfitt, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo, the China Mails and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr White and Dr MacGregor. For Melbourne—Mr J M Dwyer, wife, and infant. For Hongkong—Major and Mrs Wythe, Major Ansburther, Mr G Moke, Colonel and Mrs Biddulph, Mr Allia, Mr G H Wharton, and Mr W H Rage. For Singapore—Mr Joseph and 2 children. For Colombo—Captain and Mrs Dowell, Mr S C Clarke, Mr R H Clarke and child and Lieut Tighe. For Calcutta—Mr J W Saker.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
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„ Hispania	2213	Boothley	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B. & P. S. N. Co
„ Yesso	1381	Trotter	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Hypatia	1299	White	H J	C. Eduljee.
„ Kerbella	1458	Stewart	K	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ L. Tower	1892	Purse	L	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1764	Philips	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Scots Greys	1173	Hogan	N	C. Eduljee.
„ C. Murray	1379	Warfolk	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ Iago	1550	Ouston	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	Coleman	Q	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Bormida	1499	Hegri	1	F. Bozzoni.
„ Wartburg	1132	Von Fruden	2	Glade & Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Gwalior	1602	Nantes	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Olive Branch	1806	Schell	6	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Linda	1566	O'Niell	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Serapis	1271	Dobson	8	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Busheer	539	Lewins	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ St. Fillans	1936	Fitzgerald	10	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Katie	2117	Galbraith	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba	2172	Mandeno	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Bryn Glass	2503	Bethell	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Kerbella (s)	Stewart	London, Feb 16.
	Bormida (s)	Hegri	China, March 8.
	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta.
	Karoon (s)	Saunders	West Hartlepool.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Busreh, March 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Oriental (s)	Stewart	London.
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	China.
	Nyanza (s)	Simons	Zanzibar.
	Wartburg (s)	V. Fruden	Calcutta.
	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Calcutta and Coast.
	H. M.'s I. Troopship Crocodile	Evans	Portsmouth.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Katie, for Havre.
„ Bormida, for China.
„ Glen Caladh Tower, for Antwerp.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Yesso, Trotter, for Antwerp via Canal.
„ Steamer Hindoo, Baker, for CutchMandvie.
Brig Kerata Rudrin, Nakoda, for Mozambique.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scots Greys s—2,000 cwts cotton seed and 125 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 43 bales wool, C Jaitha; 2,000 cwts wheat, S Gopaljee.

Serapis s—1,125 cwts bone-meal, P Damjee; 106 bales cotton, V Goculdas; 57 bales cottonfly H F Mamed Remtoola; 94 bales cotton, C, Dewsee; 64 bales cottonfly, M Bhimjee; 362 bales cotton, R Motee; 200 bales hemp, C Esmall.

Hispania s,—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 cwts bone-meal, G M Dhurumsee; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 76 bales goat hair and 5 bales wool, Shaik Mudaralla Baboola.

City of Edinburgh s,—6 bales waste, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Thos Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Murray s—189 bales cotton, D Sassoon; 225 cwts olibanum, V Hajee; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 225 cwts mussoor and 15 bales tanned skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 cwt gum Arabic, S Damjee; 63 cwts gum Arabic, T Khetsee; 25 bales tanned skins, H F H Ganney; 21 bales tanned skins, J H Ahmed and Co; 81 cwts gum Arabic, M Jamasjee; 6 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal; 19 bales tanned skins, B and A Hormarjee and Co; 411 cwts myrabolums, A Khimjee; 14 bales tanned skins, H M Abbas; 60 cwts gum Arabic, A Mehrban.

Oriental s—10 cwts ivory, E Sewjee; 5 cwts ivory, R Purshotam; 2 cwts ivory, S Durvesh; 2 cwts ivory, Peer Md Joosub; 5 bales ivory, H Duttoo; 2 cases woolen shawls, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—234 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Katie s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,404 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 330 cwts rapeseed, 3,380 cwts groundnuts, and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hypatia s—4,032 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 24 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 999 cwts rapeseed and 219 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Akaba s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Glen Caladh Tower s—140 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Yesso s—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Linda s—330 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 1,125 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 10 cwts hurtal, J Vejanand; 160 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 220 bales cotton, J Fachiri and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Linda s,—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Bryn Glass s,—250 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

St Fillans s,—2,000 cwts wheat and 3,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

R Rubattino s,—1 bale tanned skins, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—83 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 145 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

Bormida s—333 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

County of York s—666 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

Schwan s—150 swts myrabolums, C C Jussawalla.

Sorrento s—330 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—23 chests opium, S J David and Co; 13 chests opium, K Hurmokrai; 13 chests opium, D Dwarkabux.

Bormida s—1,570 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 175 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

Gwalior s—212 bales twist, D P Marker; 150 bales, twist, S M Talati and Co; 275 bales cotton Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 157 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales cotton, N J Sassoon and Co; 125 bales cotton, R S Woonwala and Co; 50 bales cotton, N B Mody and Co; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—50 bales twist Framjee, Sands and Co.

Gwalior s,—50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols yesterday at 98⅜ marks a state of greater ease in the London Money Market, which is further indicated by a decline of ⅛ per cent. in the rate of discount in short London Bills, and the 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, which now stands at 2½ per. cent. all round. The weekly returns of the Bank of England, however, show a decrease in the Reserve of one per cent. since the previous Wednesday, when it stood at 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent.

Silver was 1-16d. per oz. lower, at 42⅝; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination, at £67¼ and £70⅝, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108. French Rentes in Paris were steady at 85 *ex-coupon*; Exchange on London was further 3½ centimes lower at francs 25·25. It was announced in Wednesday's message that the Chartered Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and carries forward £34,000; and yesterday's telegram reports an advance of 10s. in Chartered and in Mercantile Bank shares at £27 10s. for the former and £24 for the latter. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £120,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold to this port. Braziers' Copper is still quoted at £48 nominal and Yellow Metal at 5⅛.

In the General Produce Markets Wheat was unchanged, and the only fresh news from Mincing Lane is a further decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid.-Plantation and Medium Mysore Coffee in a flat market, Oil Seeds being quite unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm again last evening; Surats steady, the previous day's Sales being repeated at 10,000 bales, of which a rather larger proportion of Surats was taken at 600 bales. Spot prices were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for March-May deliveries, and 1-64 up in all the more distant positions. The day's imports were 31,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,790	bales.
Wheat	18,584	cwt.
Linseed	12,611	„
Rapeseed	3,900	„
Gingelly	1,469	„
Ground Nuts	2,215	„

FREIGHTS continue dull, and cargo for near shipment is very scarce. We call quotations nominally unchanged, but there has been little doing to-day to test the market.

EXCHANGE has been weak throughout the day and closed 1-32d. to 1-16d. below yesterday's quotations. A few Merchants' Bills have come out for the mail, and at 1s. 4⅜d. for late April; but business generally has been dull. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
France	do.	1·74½d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance in Four per cents. for cash and the near account took place to-day. There have been few transactions for cash, but a number of bear transactions for Saturday's settlement have been closed, and the rate for that and cash, which was quoted in the morning at 99⅝, stood for a time at 99 13-16, but subsequently receded to 99 9-16d, at which it closed, the 30th April account having been weak at the slightly reduced rate of 99⅜.

SHARES have been quieter this afternoon, and the few alterations in the price of Mill Scrip which we have to note are mostly in buyers' favour. City of Bombay and Khatao Mucconji Mill shares are all Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,030 and Rs. 755, respectively; Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 1,265, Oriental at Rs. 460 and Alliance at Rs. 647½; Bombay United are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 835, Bapty Flour are Rs. 2 up, at Rs. 75; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,310 per share.

The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports have been coming comparatively lighter for the last day or two than was probably generally anticipated, and the price of ready Mid-Uplands has advanced yesterday to 10 3-16 cents, while June Futures were 5 points higher, at 10·22 cents. The following are now the total figures for the three years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts	7,000	6,000	5,000
Five days' ditto	41,00	27,000	29,000
Since 1st Sept. 188	5,19?,000	5,085,000	5,050,000

The news of continued firmness in Liverpool and an advance in spot and future Cotton in New York did not produce any effect here in the earlier part of the day, and the market remained quiet until work for the mail was about over, when a good demand was felt and a larger business was done at Colaba than for some time past, the reported purchases having been over 4,000 bales. Oomra varieties were taken more largely than other kinds, summing up nearly half the total business, and consisting of Julgaum at Rs. 199-210, Dhulia at Rs. 195, Oomra proper at Rs. 193, Sheagaum at Rs. 204, Nuggur at Rs. 197, Karanja at Rs. 200, and Pachora at Rs. 198. A good deal of Bhownuggur and Dhollera changed hands at Rs. 212½-144 and Rs. 202-12, respectively, and a fair quantity of Bengals at Rs. 179½-83. A parcel of old Nuggur found buyers at Rs. 181 per candy. The market closed firm, but with prices generally unalted from last evening's quotations.

WHEAT has not been enquired for much to-day, and only a small business has transpired: but the market keeps steady at our last quotations.

SEEDS are also steady in tone, and prices have shown no movement either way to-day: but transactions have been on a small scale.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	922½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	146

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	235
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 18	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	400xd
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250			200
Fort Press Co.	156	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,550
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	540
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	210	450	All	Rs. 45	380
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	190
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	122½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	542½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	50
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	610

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	195 100
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,275
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	3.0
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...			p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500		475
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	4.0
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	4)		40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000		10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250		150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	375
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100		100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1000	Rs. 9	355
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	111
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000		95		105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	500	Rs. 90	1310
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co.					50

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£100			...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,020
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	4,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,080
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—JOYCE—March 26, at St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Venerable F R Mitchell, Archdeacon of Calcutta, Thomas Robert Watson, to Edith Persy eldest daughter of R G Joyce, Bod Gruffydd, Rathin North Wales.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1889.

A GOOD many years have passed since Mr. John Bright could be regarded as an active champion of Indian interests in England, but the kindly message which was sent to him upon his sick bed by the Congress at Allahabad a few weeks since was an intimation that his sympathetic advocacy of the claims of this country upon the regard of the English Parliament and people were not forgotten. His chief efforts in this direction belonged to the period preceding and immediately following the transfer of the administration of India from the Company to the Crown, and they were put forth with marked earnestness, and with an almost scornful confidence that the system he was criticising was absolutely wrong. When towards the end of the next decade Mr. Fawcett came into prominence as an independent and serious investigator of Indian problems Mr. Bright became a less frequent pleader in the cause. India suffered the less from the change in that the new "Member for India" was able to devote to his subject a capacity for appreciating the hard concrete facts of Indian administration and finance in which Mr. Bright was deficient. It is certain, moreover, that had the two statesmen been simultaneously engaged in the same cause, they would not have pleaded in perfect harmony on every point. Mr. Fawcett shared John Stuart Mill's approbation of certain features of the regime of the Company. To Mr. Bright the system of the Company was little better than an abomination, to be done away with root and branch. In this, no doubt, he was giving expression to an opinion that had been for years slowly forming amongst people at home who paid attention to Indian affairs. It was a huge anomaly in theory, and when the mutiny came and nearly shattered the fabric of our rule in India, the continuance of the theoretical anomaly was with one consent declared to be a practical impossibility. Mr. Bright found his first and chief opportunity for denouncing the old regime when the Company's charter came up for renewal, for the third time, in 1853. The evils of the system of dual Government by the Board of Control and the Court of Directors provided him with a fruitful theme. Unfettered power was allowed to reside in the Board of Control, and Boards, as Jeremy Bentham had playfully said long before, were "screens" aptly devised for sheltering people from responsibility. The most solemn operations of the Indian Government, the making of peace and war and the conclusion of treaties, were left to the President of the Board of Control and the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, and a wit of the time had summed up this part of the mechanism of the government of the Empire by saying that "a secretary and a seal" would suffice for it, so completely was it removed from the cognizance of the Court and of the public. Then again there was a woeful absence of continuity in the headship of this great but inefficient organism. "India," Mr. Kaye had written, "depends less on the will of the twenty-four than on one man's caprice, here to-day and gone to-morrow—knocked over by a gust of Parliamentary uncertainty—the mistaken tactics of a leader or the negligence of a whipper-in." How true this was Mr. Bright showed when he told the House of Commons that in thirty years no President of the Board of Control had held office for two years, and that in the year 1851 the office had been held by three occupants in succession. And yet with all this the Government of India in England were ceaseless in their attempts to keep touch with every detail of administration in India. Stories, not fabulous but to be verified, told of the wagon loads of despatches that were now and again deposited at the door of the great house in Leadenhall Street. One despatch, we are solemnly assured, had over sixteen thousand pages of appendix, and another, in the preparation of which it has never been alleged that Gargantua had a hand, ran out to forty-six thousand pages. Happily for India there was no telegraph in those days, and steamers were only beginning to abridge the distance between Leadenhall Street and Bombay. Indian Governments, for good or ill, had a free hand, and they exercised it for less ill, at all events, than the blundering and ill-informed authority in Leadenhall Street would have wrought had it been able to keep as tight a rein as it would have liked over its servants in India.

And all this is by no means ancient history. When the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown was effected in 1858, the old leaven was by no means purged out. The old Court of eighteen gave place to a Council of fifteen, and Mr. Bright shrewdly detected in it a survival in a new form of some of the worst elements of the organization that had disappeared. His own plan was to form a board of permanent officials to advise the Secretary of State, so small as to prevent responsibility from being diffused and divided, if not actually destroyed. The advantage of this scheme has of late been once more forced into notice by certain discreditable failures of the Secretary of State's Council to be of service to him or to the Indian interests over which they have been supposed to have the oversight. Wisdom is ever justified of her children, and thirty years' experience has proved the absolute justice of the criticism which Mr. Bright passed upon this aspect of Lord Derby's scheme in 1858. He saw no other excuse for the plan of a Council of fifteen than the fact that until five years before there had been a Court of twenty-five directors, subsequently reduced to one of eighteen. But if the excuse was sought in analogy it was in an analogy of a most misleading kind. The principle of direct Parliamentary responsibility was thenceforth to be embodied in the Secretary of State, and the constitution of a Council of fifteen to assist him was only an ingenious and mischievous device to diffuse that responsibility. Nor was it here alone that events were destined to yield ample justification for his convictions. Now and again we in India are tempted to look upon the India Office as an elaborate organization for obstructing the cause of administration in India, with the added disadvantage that we have to pay a quarter of a million sterling a year for the disservice. The greater part of our bitter complainings on this head were summed up by Mr. Bright thirty years ago in the prescient question "What is the use of sending ten thousand miles to ask about things which ought to be settled on the spot?" What indeed! And yet it was only last year that the Government of India had to send to the Secretary of State in Council asking his permission to make a collossal allowance of ten rupees a month to some wretched dockyard labourer who had invalided himself not quite according to rule, while at the same time this same Council was allowing a fraudulent bargain to be forced upon a native sovereign whose interests it was pretending to safeguard. With prescience such as this on his record it would be absurd to think less of Mr. Bright as a guide upon Indian questions merely because he had no personal acquaintance with the country. His happy intuitions on the subject of the Government of India in England at all events are contributions of true worth to the solution of the question, and we shall be much surprised if, when Parliament seriously takes in hand the overhauling of the India Office and the reconstruction of the obsolete and ungainly mechanism of 1858, the principles which he contended for then are not accepted without reserve. The capacity of the Secretary of State's Council for obstruction will be reduced; and unless the government of India is entrusted in the future to men selected for the mediocrity of their attainments, greater responsibility and freedom will be given to those who are on the spot and in direct contact with the problems that claim solution.

The dominating note in Mr. Bright's discussions of Indian polity was not hopeful. The vastness of India and the diversity of the political problems which it presented to its rulers vividly impressed his imagination, and extorted from him sometimes a despairing "Who is equal to these things?" With these impressions there existed in his mind a constant conviction of the overwhelming poverty of the people and of the onerousness of the burden of taxation which our rule imposed upon them. It is necessary, however, to remember that his impressions were derived mainly from a period when we gave the people much less in return for the taxes they paid than we now give them. Take, for example, public works, upon the deficiencies in which he descanted with an energy almost amounting to indignation. In the year preceding Lord Dalhousie's arrival in India the Public Works Budget did not exceed thirty lakhs of rupees. The mails were carried along roads which in fair weather allowed of a transit at the rate of three and a half to five miles an hour; there was throughout the country a widespread want of bridges and roads, and irrigation had scarcely been begun by the State. "I reckon," said one authority quoted by Mr. Bright, "that India now pays for want of cheap transit a sum equal to the whole of the taxation." Bearing this in mind, let us turn to the Appropriation Accounts issued a fortnight ago, and see what a striking contrast there is between the enterprise of the Government of India in public works and that which the Company showed. Last year, to say nothing of the expenditure on railways, the Government spent two crores and a half upon irrigation and five crores and a half upon buildings and roads, or, to put the two accounts together, considerably more than ten times as much as the Public Works Budget of 1852, of whose inadequacy Mr. Bright complained so bitterly. We now see that the occasion for criticism upon that head has all but disappeared, and that if Mr. Bright had been disposed in 1888 to continue the *role* which he so well filled thirty-five years before, it would have been necessary for him to select new lines of attack. His censure of the Government for discouraging the higher education which could alone fit the natives of India for taking their part in the service of the State belongs to the year before Sir Charles Wood's Despatch came out, and the objection now would be that, despite the advantages which that Charter of Education has conferred upon the people, the avenues to the Civil Service are still not as free as Indian reformers would wish them to be. He was not as shrewd as usual when he calculated what the effect of education would be upon the social fabric of India. Educate the people, he declared, and caste will go. The prophecy was not more fortunate than was Cobden's prediction that within five years of the repeal of the Corn Laws in England all the Governments of Europe would adopt Free Trade. His pessimism, we have said, led him to distrust the capacity of a single Government to rule so vast a territory as India. "I believe," he declared, "that the duties of the Governor-General of India are far greater than any human being can adequately perform." Hence his suggestion for the division of the country into five Presidencies, with their seats of Government at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Agra, and Lahore, each independent of the other, with its own army, and owing direct responsibility to the Secretary of State. The scheme took no account of frontier politics, and of the possibility of war on the North-West, for its author would scarcely have left these contingencies to be dealt with by the Governor of the Lahore Presidency. It was not seriously discussed in Mr. Bright's lifetime, and need not trouble us now that he has gone, though we think that Indian politicians would do well to mark how it illustrates one great truth which they forget when they aim at giving a national character to their political schemes. The administrative life of India is strictly provincial, and all attempts to give a national basis to any movement destined to exercise a practical influence upon the administration must fail. It would have been an unquestionable advantage to India if Mr. Bright had prolonged into his later life the rich and effectual service which he rendered to her during his prime. But his counsels are still on record, and they have in them so many of the attributes of enduring political truth that it will be long before they cease to be profitable for caution and guidance and encouragement.

CERTAIN journals of the capital of India are devoting their editorial columns to a full and very angry discussion of the "conspiracy" between Mr. Spencer's agent and the editor of the *Englishman* to reserve the right to interview the recovered æronaut for the representative of that paper and exclude all others. It is edifying to find whole columns devoted to scathing leaders on such a grievance. The cares of Empire sit lightly as a rule on the minds of those men of light and leading who are privileged to instruct the Government of India as to the desires and claims of the citizens of Calcutta when such important questions as the migration of the Viceroy and the departments to the hills comes up for discussion every year, but at all other times they leave high politics, and, indeed, for that matter, low politics also, quite alone. They are in their element when a great historical event like that of Mr. Spencer's disappearance in cloud or jungle for two or three days arouses them, and they bestow upon every detail a degree of attention which would be wasted on such matters as the rule of contrary which operated when the enhancement of the tax reduced the number of pinches of salt consumed in India or the more recondite problem how to fill up pestilential tanks with dead cats without making them less insanitary than they were before. Such topics require some preparation and a little thought; they are best left to others who have more time on their hands. It is far more easy to plunge into a controversy with a neighbour with whom every word tells. "There seems to have been a tremendous gnashing of gums in Hare Street and at the Great Eastern Hotel on account of our exposure of the conspiracy between Mr. Mehta, Mr. Spencer's agent, and the *Englishman* not to *give* the earliest possible intelligence of Mr. Spencer's safety to the public, but to withhold it until it could be *sold* later on." How smoothly runs this pleasant personality, the italicising of "give" and "sold" adding point to the charge of conspiracy to leave the public without news of the intrepid æronaut's safety! Rhetoricians intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity have maintained that it is a duty to conceal the poverty of one's subject by the dignity of the language; this salutary rule is happily observed by the elegant figure which substitutes "gums" for teeth in the vigorous description of what happened in the great Calcutta Hotel when the "conspiracy" was exposed. It appears that while stopping at the hotel in question Mr. Spencer's agent incautiously left on his desk a telegram which he had prepared to send to his principal on receipt of the first news of his safety. This telegram disappeared as suddenly as the balloonist himself had done—and reappeared like him after a long period of great anxiety, in a most unexpected place. It was published in the columns of one of the two Calcutta papers which it was the object of the conspiracy—and the telegram!—to keep in the dark. Not content with publishing the "missing telegram," the paper added remarks of its own, which the agent uncivilly characterised as "a silly and jealous ebullition of the local newspaper." The letter in which the agent committed himself to this expression of opinion is given in extenso in the middle of the avenging leader—a prominence denied even to a *fac-simile* letter better known to fame. The similarity of the two documents was obvious to the intelligence of the Calcutta editor, who at once pillories Mr. Mehta and holds him up to public execration. "It is sometimes advantageous to have 'cute and highly moral men in the witness-box, as for instance, in the case of Mr. Pigott. When men are engaged in secret confabulations and pulling wires, they can often tell things when testifying that they would prefer not to be known. We cannot pretend to be a Sir Charles Russell to put Mr. Mehta under cross-examination. But as he is anxious to know how some one came to know about the telegram, we are ready to gratify him." Before gratifying him, however, the editor calls upon the public of Calcutta to note that the agent must have had news of Mr. Spencer's whereabouts since he admitted that he had drawn up a telegram to send to him, the telegram was sent, "and while he knew that the public was in a state of feverish anxiety on account of that gentleman, he arranges with the *Englishman* to keep the public in the dark until he and the *Englishman* could sell the news. It was not mighty anxiety for Mr. Spencer, nor to 'allay the natural anxiety of the public,' but it was the idea of bottling up the particulars for sale to that same public whose 'natural' anxiety was only to be allayed at a price." The public are further informed of the dreadful fact that the agent having learned that the paper which he desired to leave in the lurch had sent a cable-telegram to London about Mr. Spencer's disappearance in the clouds, had asked to have it withdrawn. "How did he know that we had sent a telegram to London? Did he spy it on our table?" It is to read leading articles of this sort that the Viceroy and his Council are requested to remain in Calcutta through the hot weather. That is the atmosphere they are expected to inhale, so that they may be in intellectual sympathy with the people of India!

YESTERDAY Sir Samuel Baker left for Europe, after a cold weather spent in the Central Provinces in pursuit of health and sport. His experienced rifle brought down six tigers—a mere handful. The fact is tigers are dying out, or, as they would put it, if they could write about their sad case, they are being killed off, and they are even now on their last legs. In the islands of the Brahmaputra some few years ago there were so many tigers that they constituted the chief population, and scarcely tolerated a villager amongst them. But the improvement of the navigation and the appearance of steamers on the river, and the fertility of the islands, worked woe to the tigers. So many were shot that Sir Rivers Thompson grew alarmed at the outgoings for rewards, and he reduced the head money from fifty rupees to twenty-five rupees. The lowering of the reward in no degree checked the destruction of the tigers; indeed, it rather worked the other way. The villagers combined and engaged professional tiger-slayers, and now on the islands where once the Bengal tiger was supreme he now scarcely ever presents himself to be shot or trapped. A great deal has been said of late about the supposed hindrance thrown in the way of shooting and hunting in the Central Provinces. It is well to know the opinion formed on the spot by an authority so high as Sir Samuel Baker. He has found that even within the last two years there has been a great falling off in the amount of game of all kinds, except perhaps tigers, in the forests of the Central Provinces. This is due to the free issue of licenses to carry guns to all and sundry who apply for them. The idea has been that the guns would be used for frightening away wild animals from crops and cattle during the night. As one or two shots an hour would be of little use in scaring away wild animals, the cost of gunpowder for such a purpose is quite prohibitive, the protection required is now, as has been the case for the last three thousand years, obtained by the family of the cultivators sitting on high platforms and making their voices heard at intervals throughout the night. The use to which the guns are put is to shoot game for food or for amusement. In portions of the forests coigns of vantage from which to take pot shots at passing animals are to be met with in every direction. It was this state of things which suggested to the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Mackenzie, the necessity of establishing a close time, as in Ceylon, with a view to save birds and beasts from extirpation. Sir Samuel Baker concurs in the opinion that steps are necessary to prevent the extinction of game, but he doubts whether anything short of a game law exacting a fee of fifty rupees for a yearly license will avail to stop the present slaughter. Now that every one has guns the forest subordinates will be evaded, or will shut their eyes, and the officers and men of marching regiments will scoff at the idea of taking out a permit for a day's shooting.

THERE seems to be some reason to believe that the payment of fifty rupees for the killing of a tiger has a protective tendency. It gives the tiger a money value. It makes it worth the while of men of some means to organise battues, the expenses for which are defrayed by the rewards. The word is given to preserve the tigers for these men of influence. The villagers are instructed to abstain from killing tigers by arrow-traps, or other traditional means which are very effective. The attempts of native sportsmen to shoot tigers are generally wanting in finish. The bullets are usually small pellets of hammered iron, and do not fatally injure the tiger. It is quite common when disposing of a tiger that has fallen to the express rifle of a European sportsman, to find an old bullet embedded in the tissues. If there were nothing to be gained by preserving tigers as the nobler kind of game the villagers throughout the country would probably do what has been done by the villagers in the islands of the Brahmaputra professional tiger-killers would be employed. We commend to the Bombay Natural History Society the study of the difficult question of the probable effect of the abolition of the rewards now paid for the killing of tigers. Is the payment a premium on the preservation of these scourges of the husbandman who fatten on his cattle while young and eat himself when they get old and down in their luck?

COLONEL G. E. HANCOCK, the President of the Rajasthanic Court, Kathiawar, has temporarily assumed the charge of the office of the Political Agent in the place of the late Colonel J. W. Watson.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR, speaking nominally to the Patwari Cess Bill, read the Financial Statement in the Legislative Council, or at least the greater part of it. The members, having been provided with copies, were in a position to follow his exposition. It is notable, however, a correspondent observes, that not a single member of the public was present, though on the last occasion in which the Statement was delivered in Council, namely, by Sir Evelyn Baring in 1882, the Council chamber was thronged by spectators.

MR. SPENCER announces a parachute descent on 6th April on the Calcutta racecourse. He complains that though only five thousand people paid at Ballygunge on the first occasion, eleven thousand applied for free tickets to the racecourse on second, as compensation for their disappointment.

A LARGER number of passengers than usual left by the English mail steamer yesterday afternoon. Among them were Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, the Earl of Scarborough, the Earl of Antrim, the Hon'ble Dudley Leigh, Baron MacGourgand, &c.

THE *Sydney Mail* in introducing a portrait of Sir Henry Norman observes:—Sir Henry Norman, the new Governor of Queensland, and who until this appointment was Governor of Jamaica, is a very distinguished man. He entered the Indian army in the days of the Company, and served through the famous campaign in the Punjab. He was present at the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow. He has been a member of the Viceroy's Council in India and of the Indian Council at home. If this record does not satisfy the Queenslanders, they must be hard to please. Sir Henry Norman has not enjoyed or endured a very long experience of the sort of work to which he is now called; but a man who has helped to retain our Indian Empire with his sword and to guide it by his counsel may be presumed fit for the administration even of colonial affairs.

COLONEL WACE, the Senior Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, who died on Sunday, was a very able Revenue officer, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and was held in great esteem by all classes. His sudden death has cast a great gloom over the station, where his loss will be felt by a large circle of friends. As Financial Commissioner, Colonel Wace had introduced many important reforms, and it was through his labours that the Tenancy Act and Revenue Act of 1887 were passed in 1887. We understand the deceased gentleman leaves a widow and six children, for whom the greatest sympathy is felt. As a mark of respect, the Chief Court, the Financial Commissioner's Court, and all other Courts and public offices in Lahore were closed on Monday. As Colonel Wace was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aitchison College, the college works were also closed.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CUSTOMS UNION AT THE CAPE.

CAPETOWN, March 28.

A Customs Union has been concluded between the Cape Colony and Orange Free State. The Natal Government, however, withhold from the Union.

The Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg (Premier and Treasurer), speaking at a banquet given in honour of the occasion, said that the foundation was now laid of a South African fraternity.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, March 28.

The report of the judicial administrators appointed by the Tribunal of Commerce states that the Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris are responsible for having represented the affairs of the Bank to be in a prosperous condition and for having declared an increased dividend in January, when the position of the Bank was so unsatisfactory.

In consequence of the above report the Government have ordered a judicial enquiry to be made.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATE.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

In the discussion on the Budget Estimate today, although each member congratulated Sir David Barbour on the agreeable surprise at the surplus and lucid exposition of the financial position, every one had a string of objections against the way in which it was brought about. The best speech by far and away was that made by H. E. the Viceroy, who said :—

"I am glad to express publicly my opinion that the opportunities accorded to the Legislative Council for passing under review the financial situation of the country should occur with regularity, and should not depend, as they depend at present, upon what is after all a mere accident. I mean the necessity of financial legislation in any particular year, even, however, if the Budget involves neither the imposition of taxation nor its remission, but merely the retention of the existing taxes, it does not appear to me that we are, therefore, relieved from the duty of taking the Council into our confidence. Financial criticism, if it is to be valuable, should be as continuous as the financial policy which it criticises. The financial history of the country is uninterrupted. So should be the watchfulness of those who are entrusted with the duty of passing it under review. It seems to me almost an absurdity that it should depend upon a mere accident of the introduction of a Bill whether that review should take place or not. Such review should extend, not only to past and to the present, but to the future with its prospects and possibilities. Perhaps no advice is more valuable than that which has reference to the remoter future. The income and expenditure of the past year are beyond recall, and at the time when the Budget is framed it would be extremely difficult for the Government to recede from the arrangements, which it has made for the year which is just about to commence. The Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence in the proposal that there should be an annual discussion on the Budget in Council. This subject is closely connected with the propriety of giving a member of Council, under proper safeguards, the right of addressing questions to Government upon matters of public interest. I am in favour of such a change, but this announcement was made the subject to qualications first as to the law how it stands and next it will be necessary to limit the right of interpellation in such a manner as to preclude absolutely all questions which could not be put without injury to public interest."

With regard to Army expenditure, H. E. the Viceroy was bound to admit that its requirements are not extravagant, and we have abandoned more than once the useful project which might have pressed upon us. In conclusion His Excellency said that the increase in revenue from excise does not necessarily justify the increase in the consumption of liquor. On the contrary it is conclusively shown that an increased revenue has been received upon the diminished consumption. The Government of India cannot invent or put into force a uniform system of excise administration suitable to the requirements of all parts of the country, and if during recent years there has been an unusual amount of illicit traffic, the loss of revenue, and intemperance, these have been due to a mistaken assumption that a uniform system was practicable to sudden oscillations of excise.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, March 29.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Quetta by the Hurnai Railway about seven o'clock last night, and was received at the station by Sir Robert Sandeman, the Governor-General's Agent, General Sir John Hudson, and other officials, civil and military. To-night His Excellency dines with the officers of the Yorkshire Light Infantry. To-day he visits the Fort and attends a Durbar of the neighbouring Chiefs. To-morrow His Excellency will make an excursion to the Khojak to see the railway and tunnel.

THE HON. MR. STOKES ON EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 29.

In speaking this evening at the Pacheappa's College the Hon. Mr. Stokes, Chief Secretary to Government, remarked that that was the only institution of its kind managed by natives and kept up by native funds. He was the last to undervalue the great work done by foreign societies in sowing the seeds of education in this country, but nevertheless he looked forward to the time when these will have been superseded by the indigenous agencies. Until that time comes education must be exotic. The Hindus here are remarkable for their charities; but he had been surprised to find that only as very small portion of the wealth turned into the direction of educational endowments. In regard to this matter he referred in eulogistic terms to the practical work being done in the Commercial High School, which is solving the great educational problem. With reference to the proposed high school scheme which has encountered so much opposition, he would not anticipate the Government decision, but remarked that the question was now hanging over him like a nightmare.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

Last night a collision occurred on the South Indian Railway, near Egmore Station. The incoming local train was shunted on the wrong siding and ran into the goods train. The three front carriages of the local train fortunately happened to contain only goods. These were derailed and smashed, but the passenger carriages remained on the rails and the passengers suffered no injury. Both the [illegible] were damaged.

SIR COMER PETHERAM'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 29.

Sir Comer Petheram's condition, though he passed an easy night, is still critical.

THE PATNA MISSION CASE.

The Calcutta High Court disposed of the Patna Mission case to-day, Mr. Justice Macpherson delivering judgment for himself and Mr. Mitter. They decided that the Magistrate was wrong in the first instance in taking the girl away from the missionaries, the words of section 551 of the Criminal Procedure Code not applying to the case; but in all other respects they upheld Mr. Quinn. There was ample evidence of the marriage, which all parties believed in, and none of the alleged immorality of the mother, and they refused to order the girl to be taken away from her husband or the mother. The whole of the allegations, in short, which Messrs. Dyer and Co. brought forward to cover their attacks upon Mr. Quinn fall to the ground.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, March 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar, with the outward English mails of 22nd March, left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, March 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LISBON, March 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Argyle passed here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, March 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this evening, four days before due date.

PORT SAID, March 28.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, outward bound for Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, March 29.

French mail steamer Tibri from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	85 ex
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¾
4½ per cent. "	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42¼

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £22,700,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £12,400,000; decrease, £200,000; other deposits, £24,200,000; increase, £400,000; other securities, £24,500,000; increase, £500,000; notes and gold, £15,200,000; decrease, £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(March 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, March 28.	
10 p.m.	78·3
FRIDAY, March 29.	
6 a.m.	76·8
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	81·1
4 p.m.	80·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, March 29.—The barometric changes are irregular. Pressure has increased over the greater part of India, but it has decreased in Sind, Rajputana, and Central India, in South Madras, and in Burma. Slight depressions exist over the Central Provinces, Bengal, and the Carnatic, while the readings are relatively high in North-Western India and Bombay. Winds are irregular and generally light, except at the head of the Bay, where they blow freshly. The temperature is generally high for the season except in the Punjab. The maxima, exceeding one hundred degrees, are mainly confined to South Madras. There have been showers at one or two places on the west coast and in Assam.

The charm of novelty, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, is lacking in the controversy about the Indian Excise revenue which Mr. Caine, M. P., backed by Mr. S. Smith, is trying to raise. Thirty years ago the late Mr. W. H. Forster declared that the Indian Government, by its Abkari laws, had created drunkenness in the land. The charge was met by Mr. William Arnold, Matthew Arnold's brother, who was at that time Director of Public Instruction in the Punjaub. Drunkenness, said Mr. Arnold, was never uncommon in Upper India. In Kangra yearly fairs are held, at which for generations it has been customary for every man and every woman to make it a point of conscience to get drunk. Mr. Arnold added that he himself had ridden through twelve miles of drunken people, and the same experience, he implied, might have been recorded long before Abkari laws were even thought of.

Sir William Harcourt has provoked Mr. Michael Davitt to a retort for which the former was scarcely prepared. In the debate on the address Sir William Harcourt had alleged that Davitt's first imprisonment was not for a political offence. Thereupon Mr. Davitt writes to the papers to "contradict and repudiate so gratuitous and insulting an imputation" as that he had ever been in prison for anything but a political offence. If the crime for which he was convicted in 1870 was not a political crime, he asks what it was. Then Mr. Davitt proceeds to make the following observations :—

> There is something which the admirable versatility of Sir William Harcourt cannot accomplish, even in times when the memories and principles of politicians accommodate themselves with marvellous consistency to the exigencies of party purposes, and that is to make the 'black' of ten or twenty years ago appear the 'white' of to-day. It would redound much more to the credit of the Liberal party if in all matters relating to the old rule of Ireland—the treatment of political prisoners as well as the past support of Dublin Castle—they adopted a general *mea culpa*, and affirmed that it was all bad alike. There is not a single trick in Mr. Balfour's policy of party meanness and vindictiveness which does not bear the closest possible family relationship to the old Liberal panaceas of combined toffy and stick for Ireland; and no amount of Sir William Harcourt's delightful new-born zeal in a better and brighter policy can obliterate this fact from people's memories.

There is a marvellous man at Oxford just now in the person of Mr. D. Margoliouth, who was last month elected Laudian Professor of Arabic in succession to the late Mr. Gaudell. When Mr. Margoliouth went up to New College in 1878 he was an unknown quantity, and being a retiring "swot," he was ignored or despised as a "smug" by the more frivolous undergraduates of his year. But he began to bud in his first year, and soon became known to examiners by the persistent way in which he "floored" them, till they did not know what to ask him. No man could stump the sagacious bookworm. He carried off in quick succession the Hertford and the Ireland—the blue ribbons for Latin and Greek; the Craven and the Gaisford for classic verse; the Pusey and Ellerton for Hebrew; the Houghton Syriac, the Boden Sanscrit, the Kennicott Hebrew, the Sinia Kennicott, &c., varying his prizes and scholarships by an occasional first-class in the more difficult schools. He won a fellowship while still an undergraduate, having gone in for it just to see what it was like; and finally he won the great Derby Scholarship, for which there is generally no candidate, as several of the biggest Trinity prizes must be first won by all candidates.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as a gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

THE WOMAN OF THE FUTURE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 8.

That universally popular stage personage, the Mother-in-law, whose presence on the real scene matrimonial often settles the question "Is marriage a failure?" gives her title to Sardou's new piece "Belle-maman," which will be played for the first time next week at the Gymnase. According to all accounts, it is quite of a different quality from "Marquise," which, not to put too fine a point on it, was neither remarkable for being overpleasing or overprudish. "Belle-maman" is so sweetly innocent, according to its author, that *la fille-belle* even will benefit by seeing it. Whether Sardou is a judge of what is suited to *la belle-fille* is a debateable point. A jury of Mrs. Grundies and *belle-mamans* would probably say "No." But on the other hand a jury of *jeunes filles* of the present day would probably say "Yes." The coming woman, even when only just emerging from the chrysalis state, is a daring innovator. The uplifted finger of the British Matron does not check her, nor the warning "fie" of Mrs. Grundy keep her back. A daughter of Britain this week without saying "by your leave" as the French woman did to the Prefect of Police, casts aside her conventional garb and tries to persuade a confiding colour-sergeant that she is a boy who longs to devote his service and his life to his country.

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A school of young ladies has also been discovered playing football attired in a costume designed for the purpose—a loose Turkish trousers with a tight Jersey vest. How very entrancing these young athletes must look to an eye sufficiently advanced to view them without a quiver. It reminds one that there was a time when women might take part in sport without being pointed at by the finger of scorn or cut dead by the leaders of their set. I never heard of a Greek Mrs. Grundy turning up her classic nose at the racing of Atalanta and Hippomens. Alas! poor Mrs. Grundy, your reign is over. Even though a few of our ultra particular ones, still shudder at the idea of the coming woman as they call her, they are not strong enough to snub her out of existence, nor to quench her light with a society extinguisher. In spite of smiles and sneers the coming woman is a reality. She is in fact come, she is here, in all stages in our midst; in embryo, in the half-developed state, in the full glory of a pair of tenticula and two pair of wings, ready for the wildest butterfly sallies into space. Not that "the coming woman," as we are used to call her, is, in reality, a bit like the gauzy-winged fluffy, velvet-bodied, fitful, roving, light-painted little atom, to whom I have compared her. Far from it. My simile applied more to her different stages of developement than to any outward semblance. In fact, between the ordinary woman's righter, or go-a head female of our day, and the flippant fluttering graceful little being that balances itself on rose petals in the sunshine of our summer days, there is not the faintest resemblance except perhaps in the eyes. And this even is not a strong likeness unless assisted by glasses. Strong-minded women mostly wear spectacles or indeed *pince nez*.

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The number of spectacled women at a meeting held in Westminster Town Hall last night in favour of the suffrage for women was something so remarkable that my attention was diverted from the matter in hand which, in truth, was very dull, and I indulged in all sorts of speculations as to its cause. Why, I asked myself, should a woman who wants to vote for a Member of Parliament be near sighted or partially blind? Has she strained her eyes too much looking into futurity, like Dante's poor seer in the Inferno, who had his head turned wrongside around to punish him for his sin of looking farther forward than he ought. Or is it possible that the infant woman's righter may be discerned by her shortness of vision? If this is a fact the antagonists to extension of the franchise to women have only to hand over all she-babies to Mr. Francis Galton at South Kensington Museum for examination; and any that show signs of short vision can be pitched from a British Mount Sagetus, thus exterminating the breed of woman's righter for ever. This measure, however, might not commend itself to every one—nor is it certain that it would be easily carried out, or even finally successful. Again, looking at the question of why our advanced womankind is near-sighted, another solution comes to my mind. It is over-clever women who have studied themselves blind who are the most forward in claiming their share in the management of affairs. This is a pleasanter idea from some points of view, though it suggests the possibility of our being governed in the coming by-and-bye, when the franchise is thrown open, by a body of blind legislators. Let us pray that they may take after the blind goddess with the scales in her other attributes. Another prominent feature of the typical woman's righter is her amazing jaw. The average jaw last night measured five and a half inches, and it is deep in proportion with generally tip-tilted nose, though seldom of that sort which makes a poet rave. Not so gently tip-tilted as the petal of a flower is this feature. It is aggressively tip-tilted. It might be said of it, as was said of Earl Compton, when he was canvassing Holborn, "that it was his proud boast that he had sniffed every drain and poked into every dust-hole on his property." How few of us can lay our hands on our hearts and claim this glorious record.

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But not all the advanced women of the day are copies of my typical woman's righter. I saw Miss Jane Cobden this week addressing the electors of Bow, whom she represents as County Councillor. A gentle-faced, intelligent-looking woman with grey hair turned up from a pretty forehead, and with a winning smile for even those who broke in her speech with interruptions, she appeared to have gained the hearts as well as the votes of the constituency. Little Mrs. Cobden-Sickert, a daughter of the great Richard, is another who does not answer to my description. She looks direct at her audience from a pretty pair of bright eyes and joins in the laugh she raises among them at some anecdote. Mrs. Fawcett is a third exception to my rule of near-sighted, heavy-jawed advocates of woman's rights. By-the-bye, my rules seem to have as many exceptions as the rules in Murray's English Grammar. Mrs. Fawcett gives me the idea of a smart and more than a clever woman. What she says is to the point. But there is nothing very original in her views or how she puts them. Mrs. Fawcett is one of the schismatic numbers of the women's suffrage camp. She follows the banner or sometimes carries it off Miss Lydia Becker, whose theory on the woman's question is that the suffrage should not be extended to married women. I think Miss Lydia Becker answers to my description of the strong woman, near-sighted strong-jawed, and with a nose which, if not short, is sufficiently sharp to look business-like. I can understand Miss Lydia Becker's advocating the narrowing of the franchise to those who are not encumbered with a husband. She is not likely now to disqualify herself for the vote, and she naturally likes to think that there is one prerogative at least that is the right of single women. But I cannot understand ordinary women who may or may not be married making such a distinction. If husband and wife agree to vote alike, well and good. It shows a pleasant harmony in their relations. But if they do not think alike, will the fact of their having two votes make them any the more divided, or their having but one incline them to greater friendliness? Not a bit of it. The right to vote is only the same right that we everyone have to hold an individual opinion on any subject, the only difference being that the vote is silently and secretly recorded, the opinion being generally aggressively put forward. If there is no unity between man and wife—if one or other of them is wrong-headed—then the right to vote separately will give a balance of power. It is only those who believe in man's being infallible who could sanely advocate such a view.

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Some people have certainly the oddest requirements, as, for instance, the person who lately sent to a magazine the following advertisement: "Wanted a second-hand skeleton—must be moderate." Now, without being of that class to whom the first word has a special significance, *i. e.*, being in requisition by the gentle guardians of our homes and highways, I find this advertisement has a worrying way of hanging about my mind. Even if it were possible, I do not know any one who would be willing to dispose of a skeleton of a moderate kind. A moderate skeleton, as I understand it, is one which is not outrageously tall nor ridiculously short—a skeleton in fact, which is not what society would call 'outre' in appearance, nor assertive in any unpleasant way. Having got used also to one's own skeleton would make one consider rather seriously before parting with it. One is tolerant of its bumps, and even fond of some of them—one shuts one's eyes to its angles—one discovers beauty in the smallness of its joints, or is proud, maybe, of their prominence. Finally, one takes one's own as the standard height, and everybody is tall or short according as he differs from that measurement. As far as I am concerned, that sigh for a second-hand skeleton has been a failure; and I think that be ore signing, sealing, and delivering his advertisement to the hands of the printer, it would have been well if that individual had taken the Rev. Father Arnold's advice in his essay on the ethics of a postage stamp and considered judiciously and conscientiously if he had not better light his pipe with it and save his half-penny, or state his wants clearly in Queen's English.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, and heals the scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

FROM ENGLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

IV.

BY A BOMBAY LADY.

Our next day's start was made punctually at seven o'clock, and our destination was the Upper Geyser Basin, 12 miles distant from the lower, and midway between these two is to be seen Excelsior, the largest geyser in the world. To our great satisfaction we were told she would soon blow off, and we awaited this wondrous sight as near to the edge of the great pool as was safe to venture. Every few moments a mass of water would shoot up and then fall back. At last the entire pool was lifted into the air, and thrown up a height of 300 feet, the ground rumbled and vibrated as if in the throes of an earthquake. Stones were hurled upwards, the clouds of vapour were blinding, the roar deafening, the water rushed to the river near by, and then Excelsior subsided into the great opening from which a volume of steam is ever arising. From this awe-inspiring scene we moved on to admire the Prismatic Spring, so named on account of the varied tints of its brilliant waters. Here every colour and shade of colour is to be found, and these many-tinted waters flowing over the edge have formed a succession of terraces defying for richness of colour all power of description from artist's brush or poet's pen. At noon our coaching for this day was over, and we halted at our little hotel in the centre of the Upper Geyser Basin, from the verandah of which a whole band of geysers could be seen and heard. Within a few yards of us Old Faithful sent up every hour its stream of boiling water 150 feet high; and shortly after our arrival we witnessed the eruption of the Bee Hive, which sends up a column of water 219 feet in height. Here are no less than 441 springs and geysers of astonishing beauty; and as we wandered from one to another our eyes at last wearied out from the weird and magnificent sights and sounds, I almost echoed the words of our friend from the South, "I never want to see another geyser."

Monday we staged 42 miles of the worst road we had hitherto experienced, and at seven o'clock in the evening we reached the Grand Canon Hotel. After supper I went out and saw the great fall of the Yellowstone, where the mass of green water leaps a distance of 300 feet into the profound solitude of the Great Canon, from which it is forced upwards in many coloured fountains of spray and mist.

Tuesday morning we were in the saddle at an early hour, and our sure-footed steeds took us along a narrow bridle-part to Inspiration Point, from whence the best view of this marvellous canon is obtained. But if this be Inspiration Point, surely an inspired pen is needed to depict the scenery it dominates. Twelve miles of sculptured rock are spread out before and behind us. These rise 2,000 feet in height, and are aflame with glowing colour. Far beneath us rise pinnacles and rocks on which the nests of eagles and fish-hawks can faintly be descried. Everywhere the eye can turn a wealth and variety of form and colour is seen impossible to exaggerate, nay, impossible even faintly to depict. There are many canons in the world, many lofty mountains, but no other Yellowstone. Nature when she formed this scene of splendour, resolved never to repeat herself. Our ride was over, truly a memorable ride, and at 10 o'clock we resumed our places in the coach, and at the end of the day found ourselves at our starting point, the Mammoth Hot Springs, where we found our baggage, into the recesses of which I speedily dived, and realized more fully than before the meaning of Moore's lines about "absence making the heart grow fonder," for never, surely, hitherto, had my emotions been so pleasurably excited at the sight of a clean gown and fresh collar as now. A week's coaching in one garment had altered me from being a fairly respectable-looking "citizeness" into bundle of rags. Now all was changed, and unaccustomed luxuries were mine again.

No voice of call-porter, nor any cry of "All abroad!" disturbed our slumbers on the following morning, and having toiletted and breakfasted in a very leisurely fashion, we left the hotel on foot to inspect the remarkable terrace-building springs. Threading our way through a maze of rills of hot water, we ascended terrace after terrace, some ten feet in height and several yards wide, others mere ledges. On each of these the water collects in a row of basins, the rims of which are fretted with delicate patterns, and the coatings are of the most exquisite tints of pink, green, mauve, and yellow. The water in these basins is turquoise blue of a wondrous clearness, showing plainly even the tiniest of the coral-like formations with which the sides, to a great depth, are adorned. Fain would we have lingered amid these beauties, but the crust of earth was so thin the water had soaked our boots, the sun was pouring down on the dazzling terraces, and we sought the shade and shelter of our hotel and prepared ourselves to say good-bye to the never-to-be-forgotten Wonderland.

A week of coach companionship has ripened our two pleasant American acquaintances into almost friends, and it is with real regret that farewells are said, and we are once again in our narrow seats and jolting down the road to Cinnebar, where we meet the train for Livingston and prepare ourselves for another long railroad ride. Our destination is Tacoma, situate at the head of Puget Sound, and our route lay for hundreds of miles amid the wild and magnificent scenery of the Rocky Mountains.

Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock we made a halt of a few hours at a divisional terminus called Heron. This is a favourite resort of anglers, and our gentlemen, after a short absence, returned in triumph with some fine specimens of mountain trout, which our obliging coloured waiter soon cooked for us. The night was hot and clouds of dust penetrated even the double windows of our sleeping car, but next day we left heat and dust behind, and we had unfolded for us all that is grand in mountain and graceful in stream; now to the right of us, now to our left, flowed a sheet of liquid emerald, in which was reflected the gigantic pines which clothe the rugged mountains that rise thousands of feet above this lovely river, whose changeful scenery is amongst the most delightful reminiscences of our trip.

We reached Tacoma after 52 hours on the train, and were not sorry to pass a night in a stationary bedroom. Tacoma does not possess many attractions beyond a most comfortable home-like hotel where we passed Sunday, and we resumed our journey at seven o'clock Monday morning. A very slow train brought us to Portland, a city whose picturesque surroundings and phenomenal growth render it very attractive to tourists. Though a hundred miles from the coast this is virtually a seaport, and exports large quantities of wheat, wool, hops, and potatoes. We did not stay long enough to form much idea of the beautiful scenery which we were told is to be found here, and after a brief survey of the fine streets and business blocks, which give evidence of the wealth and prosperity of the city, we were once again on the cars and speeding along for San Francisco, past mountains glittering with eternal snow and now and then under the shadow of mighty Mount Shasta and the great Mount Tacoma, the monarchs of the range.

A ride of thirty-seven hours brings us to San Francisco where we expect to make a stay of a few days, and I confess I did not regret the chance of sleeping for two or three consecutive nights in the same place, and there was to the hope of finding home letters and news to which I had for some time been a stranger. We drove at once to the Palace Hotel, a building which claims to be the largest in the world; it has 750 suites of rooms each outer room having a bay-window which gives a very curious appearance to the hotel when viewed from the outside. This enormous hotel covers three acres, and as a precaution against earthquakes is provided with an inner skeleton made of bands of wrought iron fastened together with huge iron bolts, and it was comforting to be told on our arrival that guests at the Palace Hotel are guaranteed safe from fire and earthquakes, events of no infrequent occurrence. The precautions against the former evil are very extensive, for, not content with self-acting fire alarms which of their own accord give notice of a fire breaking out in any part of the building, there are watchmen always on patrol, and there is also a fire-proof staircase extending from the base to the summit of the hotel with iron doors communicating on each floor. All these precautions gave me a pleasant feeling of security for portmanteau as well as person, and with an unencumbered mind I sallied forth to see the glories of the City of the Golden Gate. "Take a cable-car for the Park" was the advice given us on leaving the elevator, and acting on it we were rewarded by having a most remarkable ride, occasionally at an altitude which made me devoutly hope the car was as safe from accident as our temporary home was said to be. Up hill and down dale, very much up and down indeed; and after a ride of some miles we reached the Golden Gate Park, a wonderful triumph of energy over an uncongenial soil. Here a wilderness of sand is transformed into a vast expanse of brilliant green radiant with flowers of every hue, and there was so much to see and admire on all sides that we resolved to content ourselves with the park for this afternoon and postpone to the morrow our visit to the Seal Rocks, of which I had heard much.

The following morning we left early in order to avoid the chilling fogs which are driven down the coast by the trade winds, and which render the climate of San Francisco extremely treacherous, and after about an hour's ride we reached the good hotel built on one of the cliffs, from the verandah of which we had a magnificent view of the Pacific Ocean, and were able to watch the movements of the seals who cluster on the large rocks a few hundred yards from the shore. Here they bask in the sun, occasionally wriggling down the sides of the rock into the water, from whence they emerge looking like enormous black leeches. We tried to count them, an arithmetical process attended with some difficulty, as our figures were for ever on the move, but I should say, speaking roughly, that there were about 250 of them. One veteran monster, who is named Abe Lincoln, gave orders to the entire herd, bellowing and roaring in deep, hoarse tones. Fortunately the fur of these strange creatures is of no value, so they remain in undisturbed possession of their rocks, which are also the haunts of various kinds of sea birds which congregate in vast numbers, attracted, doubtless, by the scraps of fish left from a seal repast. These latter, it is calculated, consume 600lb of fish daily, and this is sometimes used as a plea for their destruction. The State, fortunately, has listened to no such plea, and in happy security, the seals remain one of the most attractive sights for visitors to this interesting spot.

CLOUDS OF SAND AT WODEHOUSE BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of the authorities who may be responsible for the nuisance, created by the long and high heap of sand deposited on the foot path of the road below the Wodehouse Bridge and leading to the Parsi Sanitarium? The sand has been lying there for the past two months, and on enquiry I was told the same is being excavated from the beach for the purpose of being taken to Colaba, where they are constructing a new battery. It is at the mercy of the fierce north-east wind, which is at present prevailing, and is being wafted in the shape of dense clouds in a terrific rage. The inhabitants of Middle Colaba who drive every morning to the Fort must pass through the dense whirlpool at the risk of blinding their eyes. The westerly breeze is likely to set in very shortly, and I am sure those residing in the tents pitched opposite the vacant ground rented by the Collector of Bombay are under constant fear of finding their beds and furniture thickly covered with sand, a single particle of which is sure to produce sore eyes, probably terminating in very serious injury, if not total loss of eyes.

Your giving a corner to the above will greatly oblige the residents, of the

Bombay, 29th March. TENTS.

UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On referring to the University Calendar of the year 1888-89 for the M. A. Books for 1890 I find that they are not published as yet, although the regulations for the M. A. examination (page 69 of the same) require the names of the books to be published at least two years before the date of examination. Perhaps the members of the Syndicate do not know what a deal of trouble the students are put to by their indolence, and I am sure you will confer a great boon on them by waking up the University Fathers from their lethargy.—Yours, &c.,

Kathiawar, March 28. KATHI.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged by your kindly informing me the date of the order passed by Lord Dufferin, on the eve of his departure from India, sanctioning the grant of privilege leave on full pay to Government servants drawing pay under Rs. 100, and all the extra expenses to be incurred by Government, as in the case of Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards.—Yours, &c. DAFTARDAR.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered the following judgment in the case Crown *vs.* Abdool Rahimon, in which the accused stood charged with causing the death of one Sulliman Ismail and four others by doing a negligent act. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Manker appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said :—The facts proved are that the accused was engaged by one Hajee Abdoola Hajee Soomar to superintend the work of the bricklayers and carpenters in building a house on an open space adjoining on the north of the house and premises of one Yennabhai, in Nagdevi Street. It was the duty of the accused to see that the house was built properly, and that it was built on the ground of Hajee Abdoola Hajee Soomar, and to see that no damage was done to the neighbouring property. A trench was dug under the direction of the accused, about 21 inches, from the wall of Yennabhai's house. It appears to me that the accused did not use that care that it was incumbent upon him to use. He ought to have had the consciousness that if he dug a trench 3 feet wide at a short distance from the foundations of one old house and 2 or 3 feet at a lower level than these foundations, it was necessary to have used a more efficient shoring than the one used, and if an efficient shoring had been used the accident would not have occurred, and five persons would not have lost their lives. I find the charge proved against the accused, and sentence him to six months' simple imprisonment.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN CONTRACTORS OF THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Rustomjee, Anderson, and others sought to recover a sum of Rs. 1,900 from Charles Greengrass & Co. for work and labour done. It appeared the defendants had taken a contract from Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell & Co. and Col. Beaumont to excavate two tunnels at the Tansa Water-Works at the rate of Rs. 33 per foot in November 1887, and had agreed to complete the work by May 1890. They gave a sub-contract to the plaintiffs at Rs. 29 per foot, thus clearing Rs. 4 per foot. The plaintiffs having done 57½ feet of excavation work at one tunnel were forcibly turned out by Col. Beaumont, and they therefore sued the defendants to recover the value of the work done at Rs. 29 per foot.

Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Rustomjee Patell appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendants.

Mr. Brown claimed a set-off of Rs. 1,100 for dynamite and other stores supplied to the plaintiffs, and contended that although Rs. 1,667-8 would be due to the plaintiffs they were not entitled to recover anything as they had failed to complete the works, and had failed also to pay Rs. 1,000 deposit as security for carrying on the works. He also claimed a deduction for the deposit of Rs. 1,000. He denied Colonel Beaumont's right to stop the work, and said that defendants were not bound to remove the obstruction caused by Colonel Beaumont.

The defendants had also filed a cross-suit to recover Rs. 2,000 as damages from the sub-contractors, alleging that they were obliged to re-let the contract at Rs. 32 per foot.

Mr. Tyebjee urged that the defendants had failed to make any payment, as they had agreed to do, every month, while they had recovered money on account of the work from the Municipal contractors, and if Col. Beaumont forcibly ejected the defendants or their sub-contractors, that did not constitute any default on the part of his clients. He also said that the damages alleged to have been sustained in the cross-suit were a myth, and the defendants had set up a fictitious claim. He claimed by way of set-off Rs. 500 that were deposited by the plaintiffs. Col. Beaumont was examined on behalf of the plaintiffs, and denied having any valid or binding contract with Greengrass and Co., and said he was entitled to take away the work, and he did so as it was not properly carried out. Evidence was also given by several witnesses on behalf of the defendants.

His Honor was of opinion that the work was forcibly stopped, and if Col. Beaumont was right in doing so there was no question that the default was that of the defendants. Assuming that he was wrong in taking away the work, it was the duty of the defendants as the contractors to remove the obstruction, and the plaintiffs were not at fault for being obliged to stop the work. The plaintiffs were ready and willing to go on with the work. The contract was now at an end, and the plaintiffs were entitled to claim the amount they had sued for. The work was allowed to be carried on without the payment of the balance of the deposit. The amount of deposit could not be allowed as a set-off when by the agreement it had become repayable with interest as the contract was at an end. In the cross-suit Greengrass and Company failed to prove any default of the sub-contractors, and the suit must be dismissed. The court allowed in favour of Mr. Budrudin's clients the set-off put in by the sub-contractors for refund of Rs. 500, which had been paid as deposit. Verdict was therefore passed in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,667-8 and Rs. 500 (subject to the account of the set-off for stores supplied), with costs to plaintiffs of Rs. 111.

H. M.'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Crocodile.—Commander Evans, sails to-day for Portsmouth, with 51 officers, 20 ladies, and 13 children, and 745 rank and file, 61 women, and 143 children. The following is the list of officers who have embarked in the Crocodile for Portsmouth :—Colonel Bennit, 5th Lancers; Brigade Surgeon, Giraud C H Med Staff; Surgns Majors Good, and Kein, Med Staff; Major Kirke, RE; HE, Med Staff; Surgns Broodie, Kay, AG, Pechell, AA, and Deane, Qr-Mr Swiney, K O S Bord; Capt Wood, D G 8th Hussars; Qr-Mr Downey, Northampton Fus; Apothecary Stephens, Sub-Med Dept; Capt Dunlop, R H A; Surg Gedes, Med Staff; Surgns Braddell, Manders, Powers, and McMillan, Med Staff; Capt Grove, Cheshire; Capt Preston, 2nd D Gds; Capt the Hon St Aubyn, Rifle Bdge; Capts Apthorp, Orr, and Georges, Rl Irish Regt; Capt Morrison, 18th Hussars; Lieut Lawless, R H A; Lieut Farrant, Munster Fus; Lieut Watson, Staff Corps; Lieut Brook, Wilts Regt; Lieuts Bond and Whyte, Staff Corps; Lieut Babington, R A; Lieut Gordon, R H A; Lieut Geddes, R A; Lieut Blackburn, Scotts Rifles; Lieut Jeffrys, Wilts Regt; Lieut Nelson, Middlesex Regt; Lieut Granville Derby Regt; Lieut D'Aeth, East Kent; Lieut Webber, Rl Welsh Fus; Lieut Mitchell Innes, Leinst Regt; Lieut Nicholson, Duke of Cornwall's; Lieuts Woods, Malleson, and Harris, R A; Lieuts Nickalls, Jessel, and Collins, 17th Lancers; Qr-Mr Cameron, Lanc Fus; Qr-Mr Fox, Derby Regt.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE VICTORIA ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

At the Framjee Cowasjee Institute yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presided at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above school for girls. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., read the following report of the progress of the institution :—

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The proprietor and managers of the Victoria Anglo-Vernacular School beg to lay before you the annual reports of the affairs of the institution. The number of pupils in the school is 272 against 265 in the preceding year. It may be observed there were only three students when the school was opened in November 1872; but within a year's time the number rose to 125, and since then the increase has been steady. The managers have no pretensions to attribute the progress solely to the efficiency of the staff of teachers. They are aware that they owe a great deal to the intelligent and discerning public of this locality, which contains numerous schools for girls; for, unless their efforts to impart sound instruction were appreciated in the presence of a host of institutions, some of which are of long standing and in very prosperous condition, the Victoria Anglo-Vernacular School could hardly have met with such encouraging success. The income of the year under report is Rs. 2,894 as against Rs. 2,312 of the year preceding. The fees amount to Rs. 2,060, and the grant-in-aid from the Government make up the total. The disbursements (Rs. 2,805) leave a balance of Rs. 89. As usual, the Vernacular side of the school was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector. The results of the examinations are as follow :—"In Standard III., out of 24 girls submitted, 22 girls passed the examination throughout. In Standard II., out of 27 girls submitted, 18 girls passed the examination throughout. In Standard I., out of 23 girls submitted, 20 girls passed the examination throughout. In Standard II., out of 28 boys submitted, 19 passed the examination throughout. In Standard I., out of 41 boys submitted, 36 boys passed the examination throughout. The Anglo-Vernacular portion of the school was inspected by the Educational Inspector, S.D., who seemed to be quite pleased with what he saw, and expressed the satisfaction he felt in these words :—"It is hereby certified under rules 5 and 17 of Chapter I. of the Grant-in-aid Code that the undersigned is satisfied with the premises of the Victoria Anglo-Vernacular School, that they are healthy, well lighted, and ventilated, and that they contain sufficient accommodation, furniture, and appliances for the pupils attending there; that the arrangements for registering the admission, attendance, and age of pupils, for management and for keeping accounts, for income and expenditure are not defective; that the discipline and behaviour of the pupils, especially their manners and honesty under examination are satisfactory; that the condition on which the school was registered, as shown in rules 2 to 4 of Chapter I. of the Code, are duly maintained; that all statistical returns and formal certificates given by the masters or school managers are trustworthy, and a sufficient number of classes has been orally examined to enable him to speak well of the quality of instruction and intelligence of the pupils."

(Sd.) S. V. PATWARDHAN,
E. I., S. D.

24th Dec, 1888.

The Miss Mary Carpenter Scholarship for the 6th Standard was carried by Miss Goolbanoo Hormusjee Gheesta, a senior student of this school. It may be stated that there are four scholarships in Miss Mary Carpenter's name awarded annually to girls from various schools by competitive examinations in Standards IV., V., and VI. Since the establishment of the school, 24 Miss Mary Carpenter scholarships have been given—18 to Guzrati-speaking girls and 6 to Marathi-speaking girls. Of these eighteen, eleven have in all been earned by the students of this school, leaving only seven for all the other girls' schools of Bombay to share between them. No school in this locality has yet been able to win even one of these scholarships. Perhaps it is well known that the competition for these scholarships is very keen, and that all schools try their best to qualify their pupils to secure them. Though only one of the two highest Mary Carpenter scholarships could be secured by this school this year, the students acquitted themselves so well at the competitive examinations that the committee mentioned the school very favourably in their report. The school staff consists of 11 teachers, of whom two are ladies to teach all standards from the Guzrati first to the English fourth standard. It is hoped that the English fifth standard will hereafter be included in the course of studies. Among the visitors of the school during the year under report was that illustrious English lady, Miss Manning, in whose praise too much cannot be said. She was much pleased with the singing of the girls. Some specimens of needle work appeared attractive to her. The Visitors' Book contains these words written by her :—"I have been interested in the Victoria Anglo-Vernacular School. It appears to be of great use to the neighbourhood, and the founder, Mr. Motiram, must be gratified at the success with which his benevolent project has been attended. The reading, singing, and needlework are good, and all the instructions seem carefully given. I wish the school continued success.

(Sd.) E. A. MANNING.

March 6th, 1889.

The proprietor and managers beg to offer their best thanks to the enlightened and appreciative public of this locality for the encouraging way in which they take interest in the affairs of the school, which owes not a little to their good-will. Several ladies and gentlemen have kindly contributed towards the prizes that are to be distributed to-day, and the proprietor and the managers take this opportunity of publicly recognizing their kindness and thanking them sincerely for their valuable help. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar has kindly given about 250 books. Mr. Ardeshir Kamdinua has kindly sent a silver cup and saucer. It may be mentioned that this gentleman had sent a similar donation last year. Mrs. Scott has kindly sent two prizes; Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad has kindly sent a China box and five book prizes; Miss Gaymay Dadabhai has kindly sent Rs. 10; Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff has kindly given 10 book prizes in memory of his father, R. S. Lallubhai Gopaldass; Mr. Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar has kindly sent a Benares cup; and Mr. Behramji Navroji Santook has kindly sent Rs. 5.

The girls gave a number of Gujerati songs, which were very much appreciated by the audience. Then there was a dialogue on the benefits of education, which was very well rendered by four pupils of the school, one of whom was Miss Goolbai Hormusji Gheesta, who carried off the first of the Miss Mary Carpenter prizes this year.

Mrs. Scott then distributed the prizes.

The Chairman, who, on rising, was cordially received, said that looking at the great number of ladies and gentlemen too who had assembled there, he felt his task a particularly easy one, because there was less occasion to speak when one knew that most of those present were well acquainted with the subject and took as much interest in the proceedings as the speaker himself. He was not going to follow the example of some lecturers who began by announcing their intention of lecturing on one subject and ended with something entirely different, such as their opinions on politics or, it may be, with advice to pupils such as they had not asked for and might quite as well do without. (Laughter.) He had not yet come to that time of life when he could dictate to pupils, or take their virtues under his protection. He would rather, therefore, confine himself to the report, and refer to two tests of the useful work done in the school during the year. One was the report of the Deputy Inspector, which was very interesting. The inspector had expressed himself satisfied with the work of the school and the excellence of all its arrangements. Then there was another test which was supplied by the results of the severe competition held annually for the scholarships which bear the honoured name of Miss Mary Carpenter. (Applause.) In that competition this school had shown itself more successful than the other schools in Bombay. If he were to refer to yet another test of the success of the school, he would point to the increase in the number of its pupils, and to the higher standards which were to be shortly introduced in it. In a short time, the school would have attained the sixth standard, and Mr. Chimanlal was not without ambition that before long he would have lady pupils of the school go up to the matriculation examination and appear afterwards in cap and gown at the solemn ceremonial of the University Convocations to take, as they, no doubt, will in the near future, the academic degrees. (Applause.) They had heard that evening the songs of the girls, as well as a very persuasive and beautiful dialogue containing some of the finest sentiments of life and manner enunciated by the fair philosophers. (Laughter and applause.) One of the sentiments in the dialogue was kindness to animals, and speaking as he was that day to a community with whom regard for dumb animals was a part of their religion, he was reminded of an incident which took place some ten years ago. A great statesman, who had now passed away,—he meant Mr. John Bright—once called round him a great many of the assistant masters of the schools in London, and kind and gentle as he always was, he spoke to them in the kindest manner, so as to make them feel that their profession was one of the most honourable. He told them that their influence over the future would be almost unbounded, and one thing which he particularly wished to inculcate was this—that they might well teach the boys and girls one of the virtues which children could easily learn and practise, and that was to be kind to animals. (Applause.) The work which was done by Mr. Motiram and those who co-operated with him was very valuable. He (Mr. Jardine) was very glad that a large gathering had assembled that evening to bear witness to the excellence of the work, and that the company included a gentleman who bore the ancient and honourable offices of Sheriff and Coroner in this city, and also a number of the civic fathers of the Municipality, as well as some of his colleagues in the work of the University. (Applause.) The great German poet and philosopher, Goethe, in one of his novels had given a very serious sort of digression about the beginning of a work. He represented a number of masons and carpenters meeting together to build a great palace for a nobleman. They happened to be Freemasons and were going to perform a ceremony while laying the foundation. Their ceremony, as was well known, had a sort of religious aspect, and before they began it the Master Mason, addressing his brethren, said that what they were going to do that day would be buried in earth, and would be covered over and seen no more. He reminded them that after some years their very names would be forgotten, but that the whole fabric depended upon what they were doing that day, and that unless the foundations were laid well and strong, the buildings, however superb the architect might have made it in design, would be baseless and unsubstantial, and would fall away like a dream. (Hear, hear.) He in that way impressed upon his brethren that their work, humble as it appeared to be, was nevertheless of the utmost importance, in regard to what they had to do. In the same manner, Mr. Jardine thought he would be expressing the general feeling of the audience, when he said that much of the success of the University and of higher teaching, as well as a great deal of the comfort of private life, depended on such work as the teachers were doing in this school. He was extremely gratified that the prizes had been distributed by a lady who was well known to them all for her great interest in education and in the social welfare of the native community. (Applause.) Mrs. Scott might almost claim a hereditary family interest in the work of education,—(applause)—and if he were allowed to attend, of course, in a humbler capacity, another meeting of the school next year, he would be very glad to give as a prize a book which was published some years ago by the mother of Mrs. Scott and which had contributed greatly to the delight of boys and girls in England and Scotland. (Applause.) Mr. Jardine concluded by warmly commending the woolen and embroidery work of the girls, beautiful specimens of which had been placed on a table in the hall.

The chairman having resumed his seat amidst loud applause, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding and Mrs. Scott for her kindness in distributing the prizes. He said the presence of the chairman that evening, in spite of his pressing and arduous work at the High Court, showed that there was no object nearer his heart than to be the means of affording a stimulus to private enterprise in education. (Applause.)

Miss Aimai Bhikaijee Khandalawala, a mistress of the school, then placed a garland of flowers round the neck of Mrs. Scott and the chairman amidst much cheering.

The singing of the National Anthem by the girls terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The following are the entries for this day's races :—

First Race.—4-30 p.m.—"The Gymkhana Steeplechase."

Mr Brook's ch w g Bob, 12st, Owner.
Mr Brook's b a h Joey, 10st 7lb, Mr Daunt.
Mr Benson's g w g Warrior, 12st, Owner.
Mr. Graham's g a h Myras, 10st 7lb, Owner.

Second Race.—5 p. m.—"Selling Stakes."—(open).—A selling race for ponies 13-3 and under, weight for age and inches. 13-3 to carry 10 stone, winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. 4 lb. allowed for every Rs. 100 under. Five furlongs, added Rs. 99. Entrance Rs. 10. Entries to be considered, declarations to that to be in the box on the race course by 9 o'clock on 30th instant morning.

Third Race.—5-20 p. m.—"The Gymkhana Pony Derby."

Mr. Summer's ch a p Pepsine, 11st, Mr Allen.
Mr Graham's g a p Icecream, 11st, Owner.
Mr Prevost's b a p Aftab, 11st, Mr Daunt.
Mr. Cobbold's ch a p Lotus, 10st 12lb, Owner.
Mr Venables' br cb m Ilene, 9st 4lb, Owner.
Mr. Lock's g a p Exchange, 10st 12lb, Owner.
Mr. Nathan's g a p Osprey, 10st 6lb, Mr Savile.
Captain Phayre's b a p Nap, 10st 5lb, Owner.
Captain Brook's c b a p Wings, 10st 12lb, Mr Edwards.

Fourth Race.—5-40 p. m.—"The Mahaluxmi Stakes."

Mr Bomanji Edulji's b a h Blood, 9st 3lb, Ooman.
Mr S A W's g a h Gone-away, 9st 7lb, Wool.
Captain Payne's b a h Warrior, 9st 7lb, Owner.
Aga Junghee Shah's g a h Diamond, 9st 7lb, Native.
Aga Junghee Shah's cb a h Promotion, 9st 7lb, Brewty.
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h The Duke, 9st 3lb, Kendall.
Mr Ali Abdullah's b a h Phylwan, 9st 7lb, Noor Mahomed.

Fifth Race.—6-0 p.m.—"Ladies' Bracelet.

Miss Langley's nom. Mr Cobbold's, ch a f Lactus, 11st, Owner.
Mrs Forbes Adam's nom. Mr Graham's b a p Senator, 11st, Owner.
Mrs Gilbert's nom. Mr Davitt's bk a p Chang, 11st, Owner.
Miss Anderson's nom. Capt Phayre's b a p Nap, 11st, Owner.
Mrs Luard's nom. Mr Venables' b a p Carthusian, 11st, Owner.
Mrs Hatch's nom. Mr Summers ch a p Pepsine, 11st, Mr Allen.

The following are the result of the lotteries held last night at the Gymkhana.

THE GYMKHANA PONY DERBY.

		Rs.
200 ticket, at Rs. 2 each		400
Pepsine	sold for	5
Icecream	"	15
Aftab	"	25
Lotus	"	40
Ilene	"	10
Exchange	"	5
Osprey	"	15
Nap	"	160
Wings	"	15
Total value of lottery		690

THE MAHALUXMI STAKES.

200 tickets, at Rs. 2 each		400
Blood	sold for	10
Gone-away	"	20
Warrior	"	155
Diamond and Promotion	Aga Junghi Shah's stable sold for	120
The Duke	sold for	25
Phylwan	"	30
Total value of lottery		760

Mr. Archer and Messrs. Harris and Company, bookmakers, will be in attendance at the race course.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 26th instant :—

THE FORESHORE.

Submitted Government Resolution, General Department, No. 812, dated 22nd February, containing a report by the Sanitary Commissioner on the insanitary condition of the foreshore. The Sanitary Commissioner makes the following recommendations :—1st. The closing of the Colaba nightsoil depot. If this be impracticable, its reconstruction with proper flushing arrangements, which are at present inadequate; the outfall to be carried below low-water mark. This would also apply to the tramway stables and Mazagon drains. 2nd. All latrines should, if possible, be connected with sewers. In the event of this not being possible, through latrines should be used which might discharge automatically into the sea during ebb-tide twice daily, either directly according to position or into a pipe-drain, the outfall of which should be carried below low-water mark. In fact all drains discharging into the harbour should be on this principle. 3rd. Shooting of filth and rubbish into the harbour or depositing the same on the foreshore should be strictly prohibited. This, of course, would include rotten fish and offal as well as fermented grain. Offensive mud should be dredged and removed from all the boat basins.

NEW BYE-LAW.

Read the following draft bye-law regarding the cleaning of ship's bilges forwarded by Government for an expression of opinion on the part of the Trustees. Bilges before cleaned out shall be freely flushed, and they, as well being as tanks, shall be left open for at least one hour before any one is (men or boys are) allowed to enter for the purpose of cleaning them or otherwise. During this time and while the cleaners or others are at work, either in bilges, tanks, or other confined spaces, a constant supply of fresh air shall be pumped into such bilge, tank, or other confined space, by means of a ventilating fan fitted with a stout permanently destined hose sufficiently long to reach the most distant compartment. Masters of vessels shall be held responsible for any accident arising from neglect of these precautions.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the proposed bye-law is subject to the trifling verbal alterations suggested by the Secretary, approved.

The Port Officer should be asked to advise as to the number of ventilating fans which will probably be required, and the acting Engineer should be asked for an estimate of the cost.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd March 1889.	For week ending 22nd March 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	21
" " out of	29	27
" " transported	10	19
" " attended to	2	1
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	10
" left	5	12
" remaining in Dock	9	13
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	6
" left	7	1
" remaining in Dock	8	5

The exhibition of pictures at present showing at the Dudley Gallery, writes a correspondent to a home paper, proves that time does not dim the lustre of some charming painters. The little sketch called "Autumn Leaves" is the work of Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, about whose early artistic career the following may be told :—Many years ago the Marchioness was persuaded to send a portfolio of her sketches to Dante Gabriel Rossetti, upon the chance that the great man might look over them and give her the benefit of his opinion on them. Reluctantly Lady Waterford despatched the drawings, and in the course of time, received a note from the artist-poet acknowledging the parcel coldly and formally. Many months passed by and Lady Waterford heard no more—scarcely to her amazement—for she, like many really clever workers, had but little opinion of her powers. At length, however, a note arrived, full of honest eulogy, such praise and encouragement as the Marchioness had little enough expected. The fact of the matter, as told by Rossetti himself (who greatly disliked looking over the work of amateurs), was that for weeks and weeks he put off fulfilling the promise he had made by letter, until at length he could shirk it no longer, and untied Lady Waterford's portfolio strings in the full expectation of what our French friends call "a bad quarter of an hour." Greatly to his surprise, his distaste with the first drawing turned to pleasure; then followed astonishment, then repentance that his naturally lazy temperament had for so long robbed him of an artistic treat, and the painter of these gems of the acknowledgment of her taste and skill.

AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENTS IN DRESS.

THE dresses which were to be worn by the American President Elect's wife and family on inauguration day are thus described by the American Worth :—

The American materials have been selected with great skill. The colouring shows that the Worth of New York is not behind the Worth of Paris in that subtle knowledge of the power that tints exercise on the face, form, and complexion. Mrs. Harrisons's dress for the Inauguration ball was a magnificent satin brocade. It was a combination of richest silver grey and apricot faille, the two dominant tones in the brocade. The satin ground is of pure tender grey. The design is embroidered with the oak burr tree, growing to perfection in their native State, Indiana, and this naturally commends itself to the wife of the President.

A TRIUMPH OF WEAVING.

There are three burrs on each stem, in dead leaf green, now called "Quistate," outlined with apricot. It is a triumph of weaving, and proves as forcibly as anything can prove, that the American designer and the American weaver—the creator and artificer—can hold their own. The front of the skirt is made of apricot faille draped with grey lace. The long train cut en *Princesse* is of grey faille sweeping the ground with careless grace, the hem edged with one apricot and two grey silk pleatings, placed inside. The front and train are united by panels, on two of these the brocade is introduced, being pointed towards the waist line. From these sides falls a beaded fringe combining the tints of the brocade, headed by lace insertion, so that they fly loose and sway with every movement of the wearer. The low corsage is frilled in to the throat with a network of metallic effects of special beauty, recalling the partlet of a Tudor Queen. In this, gold, silver, apricot and the exact shade of the brocaded leaf, are combined. The elbow sleeves are edged with the same.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER.

Mrs. McKee was to display her father's favourite flower—the golden rod—in the brocade which plays so important a part in her dress, delightful in tint and arrangement. The ground was of the new "parchment" shade, softer and more silvery than cream, displaying the golden sprays to great perfection. It is combined with velvet of the new pure grape tone and with gold poult de soie. The waist and train are made of the brocade the skirt of grape velvet; an exquisite harmony, but the velvet only peeped out in front as the skirt sways, for it is overshadowed by panels which open down the centre, and are lined with gold. Long kilted pleatings come from beneath the waist at the back, and throw out into greater prominence some gorgeous passementerie of shaded cut amber beads, which glisten like diamonds. The corsage displays beadwork of the same colouring, forming a species of Zouave united in a point in front, discovering the neck. The interstices on the bodice front are frilled in with a pouf of the grape velvet. The beadwork ornaments the back, where it opens and forms into points. These are carried on to the train and thence descend down the sides of the skirt in scrolls, with pendent glistening fringe. The sleeves are of a new fashion, oblong in shape, showing off the sheen of the brocade to perfection, held together by a band of passementerie, clasped midway between elbow and shoulder. There is no lace whatever about this dress, no redundancy of trimming.

MRS. RUSSELL HARRISON.

The daughter-in-law of the President elect, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, wears a dress which is composed of white gros grain, intermixed with embroidered gauze, wrought in Oriental colouring, interblended with gold and silver. The gossamer gauze is employed for the Directoire front, falling in easy folds, and bordered with gold vandykes over silk pleatings, surmounted by three tulle plisses, producing an effect of great softness, and causing the embroidery to stand out well and display itself to advantage. The Princess train of faille is long and plain, and the waist is pointed. There are no sleeves. A gauze half handkerchief is carried under the arm, the ends meeting on the point of the shoulder beneath leaves, formed of the gold vandykes. This same bordering has been wired and introduced on the low corsage for forming a Medicis ruff coming from the front, in a point, widening and then diminishing on the shoulders, and widening again towards the back. The trimming of the waist is a soft embroidered gauze fichu, draped back and front, and headed by insertion.

Mrs. Senator Saunders wears a skirt of cream satin, the train velvet of the bright and beautiful greenish blue hue, of the lightest tone seen in the depth of the opal, with side pentes formed of a magnificent trimming of gold, silver, crystal, every shade of ruby, emerald, turquoise and opal, also combining all the colours introduced in the embroidery covering the lower portion of the satin. Points and pyramids appear at the side of the skirt, the front is draped with a deep and priceless flounce of point gaze that from beneath the multicoloured embroidery is invisible. The waist is cut low, the satin gathered in full folds in front, disappearing in a deep Empire band of gold and silver, bordered with a gold and silver edging.

DAY DRESSES.

Rarely, if ever, has such a show of unequalled dresses graced any Inauguration ball. During the day Mrs. Harrison will appear in a plain cloth dress of light gris de perle made perfectly plain, with a habit waist. The costume is severe in its simplicity, but draped and arranged in such a fashion that it proves extremely becoming. Mrs. McKee wears a dress of soft cloth of the new Cythere green, which has a lash of grey in it. This is elegantly combined with white faille, having wide alternate stripes of a satin brocade thrown on a faille ground, and one of rich brocatelle. The cloth skirt opens at the side to show pleats of the white silk, which at half the depth is allowed to flow free, and is further ornamented with chains of passementerie, all pure white, the pleats graduating towards the top. The front of the waist is grey, but the button-holes are bound with white, and the graduated chains carried across the front of the corsage. The sleeves have large white silk puffs at the elbow, and a deep cuff is introduced at the wrist, fastened with many buttons on the inside. The waist is of the habit form at the back. The costume is completed by a picturesque mantle modelled on the scarf shape, the ends tie in front, and finished off with handsome passementerie ornaments. It reaches barely deeper than the waist-line. There is a hood behind lined with white, and edged with cord trimming laid on white. A handsome cord and drop ornament keeps the mantle down at the back, beneath this the inner belt is sewn. Mrs. R B Harrison's dress is a street costume of the deep rich red tone of lie-de-vin, the material fine cloth, trimmed with astrakhan fur, and on this is perhaps one of the most recent novelties in garnitures, a black open gaipure above the Astrakhan. The cloth has a red and black selvedge which is allowed to be seen in the skirt drapery. The waist has two Astrakhan revers, and two of cloth which also display the selvedge. The sleeves have cuffs of Astrakhan to the elbow like the Life Guardmen's gauntlets. The accompanying wrap reaches to the waist line, and is entirely covered with the astrakhan and the embroidery.

OPERA CLOAKS.

The several opera cloaks are remarkable for their grace and finish. Mrs. Harrison's is made of rich white faille lined with shrimp coloured faille trimmed with cat's tail embroidery, with metallic effects in relief bordered with soft bands of ostrich feathers. A Watteau style is produced by the centre pleats opening at the sides, a convenient arrangement when sitting. A long pointed trimming at the back takes the place of a hood, and is edged with the feather band, the cloak entirely envelopes the figure, and defines the waist at the back, but is loose in front. Her daughter-in-law has a mantle for similar purposes made of white Persian cloth reaching to the hem of the dress, very richly and elegantly embroidered in tobacco-tinted fringe, and lined throughout with a pinkish tinge of copper satin.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.

IT is one thing to see ladies on "dress" occasions, and when every effort is being made to please them, observes a writer in *Cassells Magazine*, it is quite another thing to see them amidst the varied and often conflicting circumstances of married life. We have all heard the old conundrum—"Why are ladies like bells?—Because you never know what metal they are made of until you *ring* them." And yet a small straw shows what way the wind blows, and there are little indications which enable us to make a pretty good guess as to the kind of husbands and wives men and girls will become. Are they good sons and brothers? are they good daughters and sisters? In his "Advice to Young men," Cobbett warns them against marrying lazy wives, for they will make their servants and children lazy. "But how," he asks, "is the purblind lover to ascertain whether she whose smiles have bereft him of his senses in industrious or lazy? In answer to this question several outward and visible signs are suggested, such as early rising, a lively, distinct utterance, a quick step, "the labours of the teeth; for these correspond with those of the other members of the body, and with the operations of the mind." Then we are told of a young man who, courting one of three sisters, happened to be on a visit to her when all the three were present, and when one said to the other "I *wonder where our needle is?*"

Upon which he withdrew, as soon as consistent with politeness, resolved never to think more of a girl who possessed a needle only in partnership, and who, it appeared, was not well informed as to the place where even that share was deposited. It is to be feared that there are some people who are incapable of affection. They will never become "thoroughly domesticated," for they are so hard that if you were to bore a hole in them sawdust would come out. Do not choose for a life partner one of this nature. Above all things, do not marry a fool. A husband fool is bad enough, but a wife fool is worse, for the husband fool can be managed by his wife, but no one can manage a foolish wife. Archbishop Whately defined woman "as a creature who does not reason, and who pokes the fire from the top." The wife who does not and cannot make use of reason to overcome the daily difficulties of dometic life, and who can in no sense be called the companion of her, husband is a mate who hinders rather than helps. At the same time, it is useless to seek for perfection. The man who will not marry till he finds a perfect wife must necessarily remain always unmarried. He is a sour grape hanging by the twig of obstinacy on a wall of great expectations, and the one thing to be said in his favour is that he has missed the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

MR. ALMA TADEMA, R.A., is completing a canvas which his friends think will out-Tadema Tadema. It is called "The First Skin of Wine," and pictures the old Roman custom of presenting the first-fruits of the vintage to the gods. The circle of triumphant Bacchantes is in the artist's best style, and the picture will certainly score far more than did the "Roses of Heliogabalus" last year.

AUTHORS AND PENSIONS.

Mr. W. M. Colles, who lately called attention to some of the anomalies of the Civil Service Pension List, has published the results of his researches in a volume (H. Glaisher) which gives a complete list of all the pensions granted during the present reign.

New pensions, to the amount of £1,200 are granted every year, writes a home paper, and the amount thus expended is equivalent to a perpetual annuity of a little less than £20,000. It must be admitted that more care is used in the examination of claims than formerly. For example, fifty years ago Sir John Newport, many years Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, took £1,000 a year, leaving only £200 balance for all applicants that year. Again and again we come across pensions to the widows of policemen killed in the execution of their duty in Ireland as well as England. Then in 1840, seven teachers of languages, music, and dancing to the Queen were awarded £100 each for life, and in the same year smaller pensions were given to three tradesmen who had been wounded in the Chartist riots at Newport. In 1842 the Baroness Lehzen, governess and companion to the Queen, was quartered on the list to the extent of £400, as also were three other royal servants for minor amounts, while Mdlle. A. E. D'Este drew £1,000 a year. It is curious to find on the other hand that John Wade, the author of the "Black Book" and of other Radical publications which unsparingly exposed the abuses of the Pension system actually received in his old age a modest £50 a year. Very few of the men and women on the list have earned greater claims to consideration. A curiosity on the opposite side is the granting of pensions of £25 each to two persons whose ancestors had helped Charles II to escape after the battle of Worcester—one of those blunders which are more mischievous in their consequences than most crimes.

POETS' PENSIONS.

Poets, of course, figure largely in the list. Probably at no time during the present reign have more than two or three persons found that it paid them to write verse. Yet men and women will write poetry, whether it pays or not; and we do not begrudge the minor singers the crumbs that fall from a rich nation's table, though the writer of most of them are already well nigh forgotten. We find among pensioners of this class William Allingham, a writer of rural verse, £100; Philip James Bailey, who wrote a brilliant but unequal epic, "Festus," in his youth, and never wrote anything afterwards that the world cared to read, £100; the Rev. William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet, £70; Edward Capern, the Devonshire postman poet, £60; Francis Cary, the translator of Dante, £200; Eliza Cook, £100; Richard H. Horne, who published a drama at the nominal price of a farthing, £100; Samuel Lover, the Irish song writer, £100; Charles Mackay, writer of many stirring lyrics, £100; Gerald Massey, who has written some of the sweetest poems on childhood, £100; Charles Swain, a Manchester poet, £50; Edwin Waugh, the Lancashire song writer, £90; Edwin Atherstone, a forgotten dramatist, £100; David Wingate, the Lancashire miner who used in years gone by, to publish some delightful verses in *Blackwood*, £50. Probably the most overpaid of all poets was Southey, whose ponderous epics are now never read, and who is only known to the present generation as the but of Byron's wit and the author of the verses on Blenheim. Southey obtained a pension of £155 in 1807, and an additionl one of £300 in 1835. Then, in 1852, his widow had a pension of £200, in 1861 his daughter had a pension of £100, and in 1883 his son, a Cumberland rector, had a pension of £100. It is to be hoped that the nation's debt to the author of "Thalaba" and "Roderick" is now fully discharged. Among the relations of deceased poets who received small pensions were the widow and daughter of James Hogg, the Etrick Shepherd, the widow and children of Thomas Hood, and the sister of John Keats, who only began to receive a pension sixty years after the death of her brother. Apparently history does not pay much better than poetry, for we see on the list such names as Gardner, Robertson, Tytler, Strickland, Wright, and Issac Taylor.

TENNYSON'S GOOD LUCK.

Not a few of these pensions are calculated to excite astonishment, and we can only explain them on the theory that the holders reason that, even were the pension surrendered, their poorer brethren and sisters in literature and art would be in no wise benefited. Lord Tennyson was peculiarly fortunate. As far back as 1845, when he had only published three small volumes, the last including "Locksley Hall" and the "Morte D'Arthur," he received a pension of £200 for his eminence as a poet. Who would expect to find in the list the names of popular novelists like Dr. George Macdonald, who has had a pension of £100 since 1877; of Mrs. Oliphant, who has had a pension of £100 since 1868; of the late Mrs. Craik, the wife of an eminent publisher, who had a pension of £60 granted in 1864; and of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, a voluminous as well as a popular novel writer, who received a pension of £200 in 1886. The list of recipients of this class might be easily extended. Their names stand so high in literature that no one would begrudge them double the money if they needed it, but it is hard to believe that they needed it at all. Another matter of surprise is the frequency with which it is asserted that eminent public men have left their wives and daughters in "destitute circumstances." Of course we expect the poet to "dream on and wail on while the household goes to wreck," and the poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, cannot bring itself to the consideration of the *res angusta domi*. But in this lengthy list we find high officers in the Civil Service, Ambassadors, Colonial Bishops, popular Preachers, who for many years earned large sums of money. Either the statements made as to the destitution of their families are shameful libels, or else they were guilty of disgraceful neglect of their own wives and children. We forbear to mention justly honoured names, for it is quite possible these professions of destitution were only made in a Childeresque or Lefevrian sense. In addition to the recommendations already made as to Civil List Pensions, we think it would be advisable to make it possible for any pensioner to relinquish his or her pension in favour of some more necessitous votary to literature, science, or art, to be nominated by the Treasury.

THE ZULU CHIEFS IN LONDON.

THE Zulu language is a spoken, not a written one; therefore, when King Lobenguld of Matabeleland desired to send a friendly message to Queen Victoria of England he had need to send it in charge of two messengers—one a Speaker, the other a man with a Memory. These two messengers are chiefs, and are also members of the Royal family. They were received at Windsor Castle on Saturday, March 1st, and introduced by the Colonial Minister, Lord Knutsford, to Her Majesty, to whom they delivered their message, and had audience for over a quarter of an hour. The names of the two men are Umshete, the Speaker, who is a first cousin to King Lobenguld, and Babaiyan, the man with Memory, who is one of the King's fifty fathers-in-law. A newspaper representative called at the hotel where the chiefs are staying in London, and was introduced to Babaiyan. He is a rather small man, with keen brown eyes, and a way of looking at one suggestive of "taking it all in." He speaks no English and apparently understands less. All the same, he managed to convey by means of signs, grunts and a peculiar trill, that he had seen the Queen, which word he repeated several times with evident satisfaction. Then he pointed to the table and opened his hands wide, and spread them over the board, then lifted his hands to his mouth and imitated the acts of eating and drinking, giving satisfactory grunts meanwhile, and repeating, the word "Queen." The little man's eyes glittered with pleasure presently as he pointed to a photograph of Lady Randolph Churchill. About this time Mr. J W. Colenbrander, the official interpreter, came into the room and settled all doubts about the foregoing pantomime. They had been most kindly treated at Windsor, and the chiefs think Queen Victoria the greatest and Lady Randolph Churchill the most beautiful woman in the world.

On Monday (4th inst) the chiefs were taken to the Zoological Gardens, and their excitement was intense. When they came to the lions, Babaiyan could scarcely be restrained from attacking one of the lords of his native forest with his umbrella, nor could he understand why he was prevented. On Saturday (2nd inst) evening they were taken to the Alhambra Theatre, and were greatly delighted with the ballet. Under the escort of Mr. Thorne, an American gentleman who is taking a kindly interest in them, they have seen quite a considerable part of London, which they think a wonderful place. They wear the ordinary clothing of civilisation, and but for their dark skins, have nothing singular or striking in their appearance. They bear the cold weather very well.

DURING his recent tour in Upper Burma, the Chief Commissioner has devoted a portion of his valuable time to instructing officials as to their costume. At one of the principal stations on the east bank of the Irrawady he was received by the Deputy Commissioner, a military officer bearing a well known name, who hastened forward to greet his Chief arrayed in a jharun coat of an aggressive pattern and flannel trousers. The Deputy Commissioner's salutions were coldly received, and his light but serviceable get up strongly disapproved of. An immediate communication was made to him that it would be advisable to retire to his house and dress. The abashed subordinate beat a retreat. The resources of his wardrobe were scanty, but with assistance, he finally succeeded in arraying himself in sad coloured cloth garments. After a vigorous search the resources of the whole station proved insufficient to supply a tall hat. Arrayed in the garb of civilized life, the abashed subordinate rejoined his Chief. His fault is regarded as no light one, as it had been distinctly announced that the Chief Commissioner's arrival at the station would be "public."

THE new constitution of the Honourable Artillery Company has been finally settled. The alterations will be effected by a new Royal Warrant, and the Company will not be placed under the Volunteer Act. They will thus remain a separate and distinct force, and retain their ancient rights and privileges. The Company have given the War Office entire military control to the same extent that it has over the rest of the Auxiliary Forces, and have accepted the provisions of the National Defence Act, 1888. The Royal Warrant will shortly be published Matters have thus been arranged to the satisfaction of the War Office and the members of the H.A.C. The greatest credit is due to Major Raikes for the admirable tact with which he has conducted negotiations between the Company and the War Office, As a Militia officer of long standing, Major Raikes's opinion carried weight both at Finsbury and in Pall Mall.

CARLYLE'S EXPERIENCES ON MATRIMONY.

THE "Letters of Thomas Carlyle," in twov ols., edited by C. E. Norton, have been published by Messrs. Macmillan. It is explained in a prefatory note that many of the letters appear in Mr. Froude's "Life of Carylyle," but "they are printed with what in the work of any other editor would be surprising indifference to correctness; while the inferences drawn from them in Mr. Froude's narrative are sometimes open to question, sometimes unwarranted." The following letter is indicated by a footnote as coming within this description. It is to Dr. Carlyle, Scots Brig, and was written from 21, Comely Bank, on the 24th October 1826 :—

My dear Brother,—I write this to-night for two reasons. The first is, I have made Tait pay me £50 of my stipulated money, which sum I forthwith delivered in to the Commercial Bank, with directions that it should there be delivered out again to "Mr. Alexander Carlyle." Scott will have word to that effect tomorrow, and Alick directly after that, will have nothing more to do but show his trusty face at the office, and be repaid his magnanimous advance to me, the nature of which I never think of without affectionate regret. Tell him not to delay in this (you yourself know from experience the way of managing), then to write to me very largely soon as he promised, and to believe that I am his true brother while I live in this world. My second reason is, that I would give sixpence to see you here yourself at this very moment. I want to speak with you about many things *ut cum fratre ut cum medico*. When will you come? Jane will be delighted to see you, and for me your presence would be as a lamp in a dark place. Little *Jean* she does not want for some weeks yet; but there is room enough and to spare for both. You perhaps might walk for economy's sake, and Jane could come in the coach.

To this hour I dare not let myself out about my matrimonial views, for I am yet all in a maze, scarce knowing the right hand from the left in the path I have to walk. To complete the matter I am still *billus*, and imperfectly supplied with sleep; no wonder therefore that my sky should be tinged with gloom. I cannot explain matters yet, but by and by I doubt not I shall see it all. Meanwhile, tell my mother that I do believe I shall get *hefted* to my new situation, and then be one of the happiest men alive. Tell her also that by Jane's express request I am to read a sermon and a chapter, with commentary, at least every Sabbath evening to my household. Also that we are taking seats in church, and design to live soberly and devoutly as beseems us. Our mother also, Jane says, is to come and see us, and we are not to be divided in heart though separated in place. On the whole, this wife of mine surpasses my hopes, she is so tolerant, so kind, so cheerful, so devoted to me! O that I were worthy of her!

Why am I not happy, then Alas, Jack, I am *billus*. I have to swallow salts and oil. The physic leaves me pensive, yet quiet in heart, and on the whole happy enough; but next day comes a burning stomach, and a heart full of bitterness and gloom, for I feel well that with health far more than ever my happiness is connected. Will you come and see me, and let us take counsel together? My little wife will do everything and all, and surely through the strength of heaven something reasonable, right and happy may be made out by proper regulation among us. Certainly at this moment I should be among the happiest of men, if I were not among the unhealthiest.

In addition to all this, I made a vow some days ago to give up my tobacco for three weeks, a piece of abstinence that afflicts me not a little, and of course still further darkens my views.

Here are Murray and Mitchell come to drink tea with us, and Jane and they are struggling for talk. I cannot say another word. Come if you can—riding or walking. May the Great Father bless you all every one with his own blessing. Fear not for me, for I shall soon feel otherwise. Come, or tell me at least whether you are coming. Oh, Murray, Murray! Good night, Jack! I am ever thy brother.

T. CARLYLE.

THE SONGS OF THE PERIOD.

THERE is a fashion in songs as in everything else, writes a home paper, and when one particular drawing-room ditty becomes popular all the poets who provide words for music offer us variations on the same theme. There are some subjects which, of course, are perennially in demand; and songs concerning love and stars and flowers are turned out by the thousand every year. But the love-song is tabooed in boarding-schools, and the judicious publisher therefore secures stanzas which, while dealing with family affection, such as that of the parent for a child or sister for brother do not touch upon love in the most common acceptation of the word. Then there are songs for ladies and songs for gentlemen and for a long time the most popular kind of song for the latter has had a fine flavour of the sea about it. It is not necessarily naval, but may rather be classed as a lay of the mercantile marine. This is the kind of thing—of course it is for a baritone.

THE BISCUIT IN THE BAY.

O there were voices in the wind,
The sunset skies were red,
The night Sam sailed away; I mind
The very words he said.
Hope on, he cried, sweetheart, hope on,
Keep single for my sake;
For hope is like the onion
That gives a zest to steak.
I flung the biscuit out to sea
That night he sailed away;
Whenever he returns there'll be
The biscuit in the bay!

The tide may ebb, the tide may flow,
As flows my artless rhyme,
That biscuit should not mouldy grow
Beneath the touch of time.
My lad loved biscuit, and where'er
He swills his endless rums,
That captain's biscuit shall be there
To greet him when he comes.
I flung the biscuit out to sea
That night he sailed away,
Whenever he returns there'll be
The biscuit in the bay!

Rhymes of the river are in great demand, and whenever possible a ferryman is the hero. It is sometimes a pilot when the river happens to flow into a harbour, in which case the pilot paces the pier and gives his opinion as to the weather in a rugged stanza; but the ferryman is the favourite. This is the sort of thing :—

THE FERRYMAN AND THE FAIR.

The ferryman stands by his boat; he's all jollity.
Hark! How the laughter rings out from his throat;
The maiden hard by is all frills and frivolity,
Ho! for the ferryman, Hi! for the boat.
And it's only the ferryman's dark eye knows
Where the swift river runs and the maiden goes.

The maiden she sits by the river disconsolate,
Hark! How the sobs may be heard in her throat;
The ferryman's lost! O where can he have gone so late?
Pish! for the maiden, and Pooh! for the boat;
For it's only the maiden's sad heart knows
Where the inn sign hangs and the ferryman goes.

It takes two dramatic authors to write a burlesque nowadays, and even then the most popular songs in the piece are by another hand. This is a faint attempt to imitate the genial Irishman who writes under the pseudonym of "Ballyhooly."

BRAVE O'BRIEN AND HIS BREECHES.

There was Mike, and me, and Tim,
And six more, had dhrinks wid him,
For he robbed a chapel, so they said, of riches;
And we pushed the jug about,
Till the bhoys began to shout,
Whilaloo! for brave O'Brien and his breeches

And then Tim, he up and swore
He would dhrink with us no more.
Faith! sez he, I've got a right hand here that itches,
Just to make that blayguard dance
All the way from here to France;
Though he had to take the trip without his breeches

Then poor Tim was getting fits,
For we hacked him into bits,
And disposed of his remains in handy ditches;
And the Ballyhooly press
Said we couldn't do no less
To the man who cursed O'Brien and his breeches.

ORIGIN OF THE ST. BERNARD.

THE origin of this dog is a matter of great uncertainty, and the monks of St. Bernard are themselves unable to throw any light upon the matter, beyond pointing out to their visitors the portrait of Bernard de Meuthon, in which he is accompanied by a dog possessing many bloodhound characteristics, they seem to be incapable of giving any information on the subject. The value of any reliable data, even if such existed, would, however, be sensibly diminished from the fact that in the early part of this century that breed nearly died out, and the monks were compelled to re-cross the few remaining dogs they had left in their possession with others which they obtained from outside the Hospice. According to one eminent authority, a cross with the Newfoundland was first tried by the monks in their dilemma, but was subsequently abandoned when it failed to succeed. Other good authorities attribute more to this cross; and to it we are almost probably indebted for the existence of Mr Macdona's Meuthou, a black-and-tanned dog, something after the stamp of a Thibet mastiff, and a considerable winner in his day. This was doubtless more on account of his ample proportions than of his colour, which would keep him in the background in the present time. Another writer gives it as his opinion that the blood of the Pyrenean wolf-hound was introduced at this later time into the breed, and still remains there. The tendency to a lanky, wolf-like form, with lightish frame and tucked-up flanks, combined with a light tapering muzzle which crops out in undoubtedly well-bred litters, lend some strength to this theory; but mere conjectures, based on hearsay evidence, can have but little effect on the future of the St Bernard, who has for ten years occupied the proud position of the most eagerly sought-after large dog of the day, and whose popularity instead of diminishing is decidedly on the increase, if steadily-increasing entries at shows are to be cited as authorities.

GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived in Bombay from Baroda yesterday on his way to Biluchi stan, where he will act for six months in the place of Sir R. Sandeman. On his departure for Baroda on Thursday evening the Prime Minister and le ading officials and Sirdars of the State assemb led on the platform to pay him a parting compliment.

"*TRUTH*" ON THE BATTENBERG MARRIAGE.

A THUNDERBOLT in a summer sky, says *Truth*, could not have created more amazement and consternation than was caused at Windsor by the news of Prince Alexander of Battenberg's marriage to Miss Loisinger, the actress and operatic singer. The Queen is annoyed beyond measure, as, after having allowed her daughter and her grand-daughter to contract morganatic alliances with two Princes of Battenberg, it is highly provoking that a member of the family should marry an actress. Luckily for Prince Alexander and his bride they are beyond her reach. Every one knows how zealously the Queen has exerted herself to forward Prince Alexander's interests, both public and private, and he has certainly proved that love has been more potent with him than gratitude. For obvious reasons, the mortification of the Empress Frederick is even more profound, as she constituted herself the champion of Prince Alexander last year. The truth is, that last August, when the squabbles about the Emperor Frederick's diary were amicably settled, the Emperor William consented that his sister should marry Prince Alexander, on condition that the couple undertook to live quite privately and at a distance from Berlin. It was then arranged that the marriage should take place in the private chapel at Windsor during the winter, and Prince Alexander and his bride were to have lived at Cronberg, in the Taunus, where the Empress Frederick had purchased a villa for them adjoining her own. About two months ago the Emperor William was informed of Prince Alexander's flirtation with Mdlle Loisinger, and I hear that, after discussing the matter with his brother, Prince Henry, with Prince Bismarck, and with his eldest sister, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, he sent to his mother in England a peremptory letter, forbidding the marriage. The Emperor has absolute power over his relatives, as, by the Hohenzollern family statutes, he can deprive any Prince or Princess who disobeys him of any share in the State Fund or family fortune. The Emperor later on explained to his mother that Prince Alexander was trifling with Princess Victoria, and he acquainted her with the Loisinger story. Then there came a right royal row at Osborne, as both the Queen and the Empress were not merely furious, but also much ashamed of having so seriously committed themselves in support of Prince Alexander. Poor Prince Henry, who has been languishing in the north wind of Royal favour since this explosion, was ordered to write a letter to Prince Alexander, then at Darmstadt, requesting an immediate and full explanation of a story which the Queen and Empress could scarcely bring themselves to credit; whereupon the offender suddenly resigned his commission in the German army, a step which was at once followed by his private marriage, which was not notified in any way to his relatives in Germany, or to his patrons in England, and the Royal family learned it from the newspapers. The fact is that, while Princess Victoria of Prussia was very fond of Prince Alexander, he had no special affection for her; but he was flattered by her preference, and such a match indicated the possibilities of a great career in the future.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT HOME.

A WRITER in the Berlin *Tageblatt* gives some interesting particulars concerning the home life of the Emperor William II. Like his grandfather, the Emperor loves to live simply, and, when his habits are not interfered with by the presence of distinguished guests at the Castle, he rises at seven, breakfasts at half-past, and dines with the Empress at the unfashionable hour of one. His favourite relaxation is to play with his children. Every day he receives, upon the average, about 600 letters. These are brought to him on a salver as they arrive, and he opens those letters which bear a handwriting, a coat of arms, or a postmark which is known to him, or excites his curiosity. The rest of the correspondence goes unopened to the Civil Cabinet, the members of which deal with it as may be necessary. The majority of the envelopes contain begging letters or personal petitions. The Emperor has only one body-servant at a time in attendance upon him, and this man shaves him, takes care of his wardrobe, and affords him what assistance he requires while dressing. Much of the Emperor's time is spent in his private library, where he writes much and rapidly. Every new book, and every newspaper dealing with military or naval subjects, whether it be in German, French, Russian, or English, is seen by him; and, besides being a regular biblio-maniac so far as regards books on strategy and military history, he is an enthusiastic collector of portraits and autographs of his more celebrated contemporaries. He leaves the education of his children entirely to the direction of the Empress who is not only a strict disciplinarian, but also extremely attentive to the religious training of the young Princes. This she at present herself undertakes. The children have various masters and governesses who visit them: but they have as yet no military governor, nor even any personal servants or attendants beyond such a nursery staff as might be found in any well-to-do *bourgeois* family in Berlin. At the outset of his reign the Emperor rendered himself somewhat notorious for his readiness to speak in public. Curiously enough, he has the reputation among his personal friends of being one of the most silent of men, save on the rare occasions when he throws off the monarch and gives rein to his natural high spirits. So much is this the case, that in his household the saying is, "The Emperor never speaks; he only orders."

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE.

EDUCATIONALLY the Germanic nations are the highest, the Romanic next, and the Slavonic people the most illiterate of all. The most bigoted, from a religious point of view, and the least moral, are also the Romanic and Slavonic peoples. The most moral, and at the same time most liberal to others not of the same views as themselves, are the Germanic races, including the British people, when not of the purely Celtic origin, as in Ireland, and partially in the North of Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall, where intensity of sectarian feeling, different in kind, but not in degree, prevails. Paganism is in Europe confined solely to the wandering tribes of the extreme north. The rest of the people are monotheists, or worshippers of one God; the least intelligent being adherents of the Greek and Latin sections of the Catholic Church; the smaller but most intellectual of the Protestant or reformed branch of that communion. Mohammedanism is the faith of the Turks, and of some of the minor races subjected by them. But it makes few, if any, converts, and is not nowadays aggressive. Neither is the Greek Church in mordern times inclined to extend its borders beyond the countries in which it is found as the established form of Christianity. Roman Catholicism and Protestantism are, on the contrary, keenly proselytising faiths, and are rapidly extending their boundaries, not so much in Europe, where there is an exchange of adherents pretty equally counter-blanced the one by the other, as in Pagan countries outside of Europe. The Jews are the only other people whose religion bulks largely in Europe, though there is, perhaps, not a single belief held by any body of mankind which does not find some adherent within the bounds of the largely tolerent European communities.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S IMPRESSIONS.

IN the current number of the *Fortnightly* Sir Charles Dilke has an article on the district through which the new Quetta Railway runs. Here is a bit of the journey :—

As we rapidly began to rise we passed many "switch-back-way" sidings, made to turn sharply up the hill, intended to save the trains from destruction if they should break away upon the steep inclines. The route now was literally swarming with the tribes. Thousands upon thousands of white-robed Baluchis were trooping eastwards towards the Indian plains, coming down from their hill villages, and bringing with them their great tents, their camels, their wives, and children, to leave all these upon the Indus shore on British soil, and to travel by rail throughout India, to Lahore, to Delhi, some even to Calcutta, selling carpet and buying all the goods of which they stand in need for the coming year. In the spring they will climb back into Baluchistan and Southern Afghanistan by the Bolan, carrying so little food that they seem to live upon the stones. When we reached the picturesque portions of the pass we left our carriages for an open truck placed at the head of the train in front of the two engines, and there we sat with the forepart of the truck occupied by the paws and head of his Excellency's dog; next came the one lady of the party and Sir Frederick Roberts, and then myself and all the staff. The long-haired warriors and tribesmen, who occupied every place of vantage on the crags, doubtless thought, and have since told their fellow-tribesmen on their return, that the whole scene was

DEVISED TO DO HONOR TO A DOG.

In one place the line was so steep that our two engines, after failing once with horrid puffings, had to take us back up an incline to make a run at the severe piece, which has been fitted with a cogged centre line for a German engine to pull up the heavy weights. In the tunnels umbrellas were freely opened, because the tunnels had not yet been lined, and the dropping of small stones as the train went through was a frequent incident. At the top of the pass an English station-master had planted willows, and amphibious Persicaria, and a kind of willow-herb, in the pools and tiny trickling stream; but willows, Persicaria, willow-herb and all, Thames vegetation though they be, could not make the Bolan

LOOK LIKE THE THAMES VALLEY,

for it is stonier than the hills of Greece, stonier than Palestine, more evil-looking than Laghouat—as bad as the Sinai Peninsula looks when seen from the Gulf of Suez. As we began to descend a little from the high level we found the bridges disturbing to the more nervous of the party, for, while they were no doubt substantial as far as the passage of the train was concerned, they were not planked, and were neither pleasant to look down through nor convenient for the workmen to cross. All the many labourers employed upon the line had brought their families from the surrounding districts to see us pass, and all stood smiling at us, but none bowing except chiefs. Here and there Indian traders passing along the road with the tribesmen, would leave the rest of the caravan and come close down to the railway line itself to bow in the usual Indian fashion, their salutes being duly returned by Sir Frederick Roberts. The signalmen spread their hands before them and salaamed to the ground at the passage of the train.

THE DOGS CROWDED ROUND THE TRAIN,

to which they had not yet become accustomed, licking the grease off the wheel-boxes; and it is said that when the railway is first introduced into one of these wild frontier districts the trains go over the legs of so many of the dogs that there is a chance of a new three-legged breed being introduced before they come to understand the starting signals.

CELEBRITIES I HAVE KNOWN.

THE writer of the "turn-over" articles in the *Globe* in a severely satirical mood has dealt somewhat unkindly with modern diarists by giving "A Barber's" reminiscences of celebrities he has known.

I see by the papers which I take in for my Tonsorial Saloon, that it is now quite the thing for people who have known celebrities to print their recollections of them: and the public may be pleased to have some of mine. A barber, I allow, is in a comparatively humble sphere of life, but his art brings him into close contact with many noteworthy men, and I have had my full share of this privilege.

BARNET BANTAM.

I may state, first of all, not to keep you in suspense, that when I first started business here in the Kentish Town-road, I was honoured with the custom of the great Barnet Bantam. There is not, alas! that interest taken in British sport which there used to be and even the name of the Bantam may be unknown to many of your younger readers; but I can assure them that he was a tremendous figure in society 40 years ago. The name will revive tender recollections in the breasts of the more mature, as that of the upholder of English prowess in the memorable contest with the Caribee Chicken for £7500 a side. The Bantam, when not engaged in training for a mill, used at that time—though it is not generally known—to pursue the avocation of potman at the "Slasher's Arms," a noted Sunday resort after church, in the Hampstead-road. In most of the "Recollections" which I have read of this celebrated man, it is stated that his wife used to thrash him. This is false. He was never married, though more than one lady claimed the position of his wife. On many occasions I had the gratification of receiving from the Bantam a private tip as to where I was to find myself at five o'clock the next morning if I wished to see "something out of the common," as he used playfully to describe his encounters. At such times I had the pleasure of being presented to many leading members of the P.R. It was a proud moment for me, you may be sure, when the world-famed Chigwell Chicken allowed and even encouraged me to feel his muscle, and playfully lifted me up two feet by the scruff of the neck. There are, I hope, golden moments in everybody's life. The Bantam has long since gone out of training and into a "public" on his own account, but he is still hale and hearty, and when we meet we never fail to toast auld lang syne.

THE GOLIATH GORGER.

I will mention another celebrity whom I knew in his palmy days. I was, indeed, for years his favourite shaver, and I take a pride in the recollection, because he was extremely corpulent, and it was a work of the nicest art to get in and out of his four chins. This hint about the chins will prepare my reader's mind for the man I am about to name. He was, of course, no other than Mr. Binks, the butcher, of High-street, Camdentown, also known as the "Goliath Gorger." He was deservedly renowned for his appetite, not only throughout the parish, but, I believe, over the whole of London. He was in his prime when a customer of mine, and was a great attraction to my saloon, when it was only an easy shaving shop. Though so well known, he always resolutely declined to exhibit his prowess for money, but I have frequently seen his performances as a friend. I had a front place when he ate a whole leg of mutton weighing 9½lbs., and six pancakes afterwards; and I was in the third row when he put away a rope of sausages that went four times round his waist. We were all very proud of him, and used frequently to urge him not to overtask himself. What was fame, we said, compared with health and figure? But his vanity led him to destruction. He was not satisfied with being a king among us, but he must go and seek laurels in the East-end. He backed himself to swallow beefsteaks against a dock labourer, for £5 a side, and an apoplectic fit was the sad result. His memory is still green, however, among the faithful few who can appreciate genius.

MR. MACREADY JONES.

I enjoyed for many years an intimate acquaintance with the great tragedian, Mr. Macready Jones. I have warrant in calling him great, for he once showed me a newspaper article, or it might be an advertisement, in which he was so described. It was my pride to exhibit bills with his name upon them between my tooth-brush case and my Eau de Hyperion. Though occupying a high position in the British drama, Mr. Jones was a most affable man, and, though you may be surprised to hear it not a bit stern or forbidding in private life. He would kick open the door of my saloon and say, "Well, Joey, how goes it, my buck?" as politely and pleasantly as any one could be. I had not only the pleasure of his friendship, but opportunities of seeing some of his greatest triumphs on the stage, for such was his respect for me that, though thousands might be turned away nightly when he was playing, there was always an order for me. His Rosencrantz was a fine performance, and I shall never forget the dignity with which he used to meet Hamlet's uncalled for and insulting remarks about "not being played upon." I used also much to admire his murderer in "Macbeth;" his appearance in the middle of the corporation dinner with the blood on his forehead was, to me, the most impressive moment in the piece. He took a benefit once when he said he would give his friends a treat, and he did. He played Virginius. I can see him now defying the most noble Happius, and looking three times taller than nature. I had a share in the triumph myself, for I not only provided the Roman wig, but had the privilege of putting it on. Mr. Jones is unfortunately no more, and in justice to the memory of a celebrity, I should like to set right a calumny which was long current against him in society. It was said by his enemies that he was in the habit of leaving his lodgings without paying his rent. I feel sure from the tone of his mind that this must be false. Is it likely that a man who could quote the most elevating sentiments of Shakespeare, even before dinner, as he was in the habit of doing when he came to be shaved, could ever bilk a landlady?

THE CHEERY CHOCKTAWS.

It was by Mr. Macready Jones that I had the honour of being introduced to the Cheery Chocktaws who met every Sunday evening at the Pig and Whistle in the Euston-road, and there I made the acquaintance and secured the friendship of several gentlemen who were greatly celebrated in after-life. Among these I my mention a name which is now received with thunders of applause wherever the divine gift of harmony is honoured. I allude to Mr. Green, otherwise the "Great Stunner" of the music halls. He was then only an amateur, being engaged as a monumental mason's assistant; he now drives his brougham from hall to hall, his songs are household words wherever the English language is spoken, and he can order in champagne by the dozen. The true story of his leaving the monument business may not be known to my readers. It was currently said he was discharged for engraving a quart-pot on a tombstone instead of a broken lily. This is not correct. What he did was to put "All my eye" under a widow weeping on an urn. Thrown on his own resources he entered the profession, so that his freak was the gain of musical art. He does not forget me now, though he moves in the best society, for he still keeps sending me new patrons for my "patent eyebrows," which, though I say it, are the best things in the trade.

LORDS AND LADIES.

I notice that in all the books about celebrities there is a sprinkling of Lords and Ladies. I am sorry that I am not able to follow suit in this respect. We have no titled people living in the Kentish Town-road. There are some close to, at Highgate and Hampstead, but they go elsewhere to be shaved, although my saloon is both clean and attractive. For all that, however, I could say plenty about the aristocracy if I chose. My wife has a nephew, who is a valet to a distinguished nobleman; her only good connection, by the by, the rest of her family being mostly in pork and greens. This nephew, though so highly placed, is not at all stuck up. He will now and then call to see us, and will join one in a drop of something in the back parlour, without any airs. I am bound in honour not to reveal what this young man has told me about the great celebrities among whom he mixes, or else the public would get quite another view of its idols. I may say that his revelations are truly appalling. If I were permitted to draw the veil, I could write what would make all your hairs stand on end worse than my hardest circular brush; but I will not. My wife's nephew, when he has told us anything, always says "But we don't want it talked about, you know;" and I say "Of course not," so I am not going to talk about it here.

MOMMSEN ON BOULANGER.

THE great German historian Mommsen, who is now engaged in the Paris National Library upon the completion of his "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum," has been interviewed by a French journalist, who was anxious to get a little scientific light from old Rome cast upon the day's politics in modern Paris. "On the 27th of January," said the historian, "one of my French colleagues asked me what I thought of the exciting spectacle in the streets. I replied, 'It looks very like a spectacle in ancient Rome; the people are rejoicing in the brilliant success of their Caesar.'" "Do you believe then, professor," asked the interviewer, "that Boulanger is really to be compared with a Ceasar." "I can only depend upon the opinions and statements of those who know him better than I do. I know him only by negative qualities. His moral qualities are not visible. There is more to view of his horse than of him." The interviewer has prudently left these last sentences in German. "The success of the General," Mommsen continued, "seems to me the only serious danger with which the Republic is threatened. The pretenders seem one and all to be unpopular, and possibly their unpopularity explains the continuance of the Republic to the present day. For I find here no genuine Republicans. They seem all to regard the Republic as a helper in need. Perhaps there are Republicans of an upright kind among the working classes and among the remaining followers of M. Thiers. These may prove in the end to be the best sort of Republicans." Mommsen expressed a wish to have just one interview with Boulanger himself. "Does he allow anybody," asked he with a smile, "to see him for money?" "No, no: but he is easily accessible: you could call upon him." "That would never do," replied the historian, "I should be accused of Boulangismus." The interviewer inquired what was the opinion in Germany about Boulanger. "We look very placidly upon the crisis through which France is passing. The relations are already so strained that there is no fear of Boulanger straining them any further. The general belief amongst us, however, is that he will not attain his goal. To the remark that the General had the army on his side, Mommsen answered, "He may be beloved by the common soldier; but the officers despise him, at least the majority of them, and the officers really indicate the direction of the army. If he should succeed to get himself made Consul, or even Emperor, his reign would be of a very short duration. Another General would soon come to the front as his rival, and one *pronunciamiento* in France would abolish the other."

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SINGULAR INCIDENT AT THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE St Stephen's *Review* says :—The last drawing room will be memorable for an extraordinary incident which occurred to the Queen. When Lord Salisbury came up to make his bow Her Majesty motioned him on one side, and then turning round entered into conversation with him. To permit of this change of position the Mistress of the Robes, who was standing close behind the Queen, stepped back, but unfortunately Her Majesty's veil had got caught somehow in this lady's jet trimmings, and behold in an instant, off went the Queen's veil cap and tiara, leaving her grey hairs exposed before the entire Court. Her Majesty, putting her hands to her face, gave way to uncontrollable laughter, whilst the Princess of Wales and the other Princesses quickly closed round and tried to repair the injury, snatching hair pins out of their own heads for the purpose. So great, however, was the Queen's amusement and their own that it was some little time before this could be effected.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

The Incroyable wreath, says Mrs. Johnstone in the March number of the *Woman's World*, is the favourite head-dress of the moment. It consists of a small wired circlet of tiny blooms, about three inches across, surmounted by an upstanding tuft of flowers, crowned by an osprey. A new shape is "coming in" slightly larger, and resembling the victor's wreath, with the pointed foliage meeting in the centre, a bow of either ribbon or stalks showing on the opposite side. Fans made of flowers are mounted on a transparent wired frame, which is so invisible that the flowers seem themselves to constitute the fan, attached to a handle. It can be slipped on the wrist by a bangle, which is fastened to it, in which Cupid, you note, is swinging. Sometimes these fans are so ingeniously arranged that by means of the bangles they can be set up on the table like a floral screen. Small bouquets are worn on the front of bodices, and the rich, full, military red, which is so universally becoming, is a favourite tone for them. The long trails worn on the skirts are generally made of hardy leaves of various shades and colours, mixed, but with such care that they are well preserved and in good condition at the end of the evening; they start large at the side, and diminish to a few leaves at the foot.

LIVING FLOWERS.

Those who attempt to arrange natural flowers for their own wearing must remember they need very little fingering and much firmness in sewing and wiring. The entire fronts of gowns are sometimes trimmed with Marechal Niel roses. The best mode of fixing them in is to wire each bloom; then take a double thread, pass it through the dress round the stem beneath the bloom, and tie in a double knot, cutting the ends, and repeating the same at the point of the stem, which will suffice. China ribbon is even stronger than thread; indeed, it is for many reasons preferable, and, where possible, the flowers should each be embedded in dry moss, which must be secured most firmly and be quite green. The blooms themselves should be gathered a little beforehand, and put in water and sprinkled. Pockets of flowers suspended at the side of the skirt are extremely pretty made on a foundation of cardboard, covered with a piece like the dress, and attached to the waist by ribbons. The blooms that bear the heat of the room best are lilies, Marechal Niel, Goire de Dijon or Jacqueminot roses, double narcissus, clove carnations, peonies, stephanotis, and gardenias. Ferns and succulent plants should be avoided; they fade too quickly; grass, corn, and barley may be utilized.

LISSES AND LACES.

Lace cravats are so becoming to soft skins and delicate colouring that they remain out of fashion but a very short time, and come back again quickly. Among many now well worn I have selected two: the Incroyable, made in mousseline de soie and fine point d'Alencon, rather wide and larger when tied than we have worn it for many a long day together with the "Judge's Collar," which has a stiff high, lace-covered band, with a bow and lace-edged ends in front. Long lace scarves are gathered in the middle, and at both sides, and require to be put on with lightness of touch. Lisse is much used for these pretty trifles, both plain and embroidered with tiny rose buds. Bows are also sometimes introduced at the side. The old lace collars, square in form, worn about seventy years ago, are coming in again; they have long muslin and lace ends which reach to the feet, and crimped net and lisse give extra softness to some of the new cravats. The Empire fichu of lisse disappears in a square bodice trimming, which covers the front of the bodice like a vest.

OLD JEWELLERY.

The other day, writes a lady correspondent, I heard an interesting account of how ladies dispose of their jewellery. Old jewellery, you must know, always fetches a good price, as there is a steady sale for it. "I supposethey are always ready to snap up the money of the first buyer?" I said. "This is a mistake. The seller scarcely ever goes herself; she entrusts the commission to a discreet friend. The friend wants to sell a diamond necklace, say: the non-payment of Irish rents is invariably given as an excuse. 'My friend hasn't received a penny for years, and is compelled to part with her jewels. Now what can you give me for this pearl necklace?' 'Well,' answers the assistant,' these stones will take two hours to test; will you call at the end of that time.' She calls. We will give you £700 for the necklace, she is told. 'Seven hundred pounds! Pooh, nonsense; my friend wouldn't think of taking anything less than £14,000,' with many words of the same character. The manager is immobile, and the lady marches off. "Where does she go? Back to her friend? Certainly not; straight into the nearest shop and again offers the necklace. This time perhaps she is offered £750. 'Why I have just refused £800,' she cries, 'Well, £820 then.' 'No; I am not authorized to take less than a thousand.' And so on tramps the indefatigable, untired friend till she has gone the whole round of the shops may be (it takes her a week) to discover the real market price of the necklace. That is how ladies sell their jewels.

MANTLES.

In mantles a new shape is in alezan cloth, with a brocaded design in black; the long fronts are made of folds of the same coloured velvet, the back of pleated velvet, and the pilgrim sleeves have velvet cuffs; the bordering is of black fur. In black matelasse, with design outlined with gold, black velvet back and sable, this style would make up well; or in oxide grey armure, with velvet of the same shade, and blue fox bordering. For Spring wear, the Casilda, in rich silk, with large floral design in velvet, appliqued on to the material, and bordering of thick silk or chenile fringe, would be stylish looking; in form it has long square ends in front and short basques behind, the sleeves being long and wide.

THE WEDDING FAVOUR.

At some of the recent fashionable weddings, the old fashioned "favour" has been dispensed with, and a pretty knot of real flowers given in its place. The floral substitutes allow of plenty of poetic fancy, and can be tied with silver cords, or any other dainty novelty, but they must be deftly and well-made. Some of the newest bouquets are made up on a flat circular or oval frame, with curled strich tips placed round the edge, and the flowers massed inside the feathery circle. It is prettier than the old lace paper, but that is about all that is to be said in its favour. A large ribbon bow and long ends are still used to tie them.

THE BATTENBERG MARRIAGE.

It would be somewhat difficult to construct a telling novel with Prince Alexander of Battenberg as hero. His marriage with Miss Loisinger shows how real life differs from fiction. Thackeray made the affair of Pendennis with Miss Costigan a love canter preliminary to the real race, and thereby followed the example of Shakespeare, who introduced Romeo in love with Rosaline, but Prince Alexander, after he has won the sympathies of the world by reason of his romantic attachment to the Princess, has upset all the rules of the game by his haste to marry a new character in the drama. On the stage this would be anti-climax; in literature what we call pathos. But, doubtless, there is behind the scenes a history which makes it all plain enough.

LADY ORATORS.

The public speaking of ladies is an interesting study which we suppose will be developed more and more as time goes on. Hitherto there has been no brilliant feminine success on the platform. The chief lady political speakers are wiry and hard rather than attractive. At an average Female Suffrage meeting, for instance, one finds the orators as a rule a little past the bloom of life, gifted with metallic voices, and unpleasantly given to declamation. Scientific lecturers are not much better. Miss Arabella Buckley, for instance, is clear and clever, but no one would accuse her of over gracefulness. Religious ladies are either commonplace or repelling. It is very extraordinary to hear a female Salvationist telling her hearers they are all bound for eternal torment much in the same tone as a school girl says five times five are twenty-five. The Baroness Burdett Coutts is an exception, but she speaks just as if she were in a drawing-room. She does not aspire to oratory.

LADIES' DWELLINGS.

Countess Cadogan was to lay the first stone of Sloane Gardens House on Wednesday afternoon (27th ult.) The building is the first of those projected in the interests of poor gentlwomen, girl students, and artists, by the Ladies' Dwellings Company. The demand for rooms in it when completed, has already been largely in excess of its capabilities, but the directors hope to erect a second block very shortly.

BAZAAR STALLS DECORATIONS.

The fresh and novel effect of the stalls at the bazaar organised at the Theatrical Mission house, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, by Mrs Courthope Todd, will doubtless afford hints for imitation. All the stalls were surrounded with dainty trellis work, converting them into pretty arbours, over which were dotted primroses and ivy for spring, all shades of charming roses for summer, red creepers for autumn, while under holly and mistletoe, most realistically roofed with snow, for winter. Princess Victoria of Teck, looking very pretty in fawn colour and dark green velvet, with bonnet to match, sold brass pots and delicate China, in place of her mother, too unwell from a cold to be present. All the decorative artificial flowers had been made by the girls of the Clerkenwell Flower Girls' Brigade, for the purpose. To every lady a little "theatrical child" acted as assistant. In the gymnasium below a party of fair-haired little maidens, almost all of whom are theatrically engaged, dressed in dark frocks, with white muslin aprons and scarlet sashes, went through a graceful musical drill at intervals.

THE following order has been issued to the army by order of Lord Wolseley :—"The attention of the Commander-in-Chief has been drawn to frequent cases of bad handwriting on the part of officers studying at the Staff College. H. R. H. considers it absolutely essential that a staff officer should habitually write a hand that is easily legible, and he desires that superior officers will bear this in mind in their reports on candidates."

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

M. ZOLA PREPARING FOR ANOTHER [illegible]

THAT indefatigable author, M. Zola, a Times correspondent informs us, is once more on the track of human documents for his next volume, which is to deal with "railway life," and to include a murder on the line. For the purpose of collecting facts and consolidating his experience, the author is taking a number of trips on railway engines up and down the various lines. This week he went to Havre, and has been questioning numerous officials and porters respecting their duties. It is probable that the new novel will raise another storm, as the author also intends to deal therein with the magistracy and the present judicial manner of investigating crime, the weak points of the mode of "instruction" being brought out in relief. Several judicial personages will also be sketched from the life in the volume.

MR. FROUDE'S NOVEL.

The story in Mr. Froude's novel is laid in Ireland, and deals with the rebellion at the end of the last century. The plot is said to be purely political, as well as the characters. Mr. Froude, who has not had good health for some years, is very much occupied by his new work and goes out very little into society as he suffers much from sleeplessness. This is not the first work of fiction which Mr. Froude has written. He wrote many years ago two short stories, both dealing with religious questions, and one of them—"The Shadow of the Clouds"—created much interest. For some reason, soon after its publication it was bought up, and now is is impossible to get a copy.

A NEW GIANT.

Among the extraordinary group of literary giants just now upspringing from Scandinavian's soil one of the most notable figures is that of a giantess, Mrs. Ann Charlotte Edger-Leffler. Her novels are not far behind those of Bjornsen in interest. Her plays are in a demand only second to that for Ibsen's. Mrs Edgren travels much in Europe. She is a not infrequent and an always welcome visitor in certain literary circles, somewhat vaguely called "advanced." She speaks and writes English almost perfectly, as well as French and German. She is tall; her figure, face, and head are all cast in the classical mould. The real facts of her recent divorce from her husband are simply these. By the Swedish law, either husband or wife can obtain a divorce if the other lives out of Sweden more than twelve months. Mrs. Edgren and her husband—a high official in Stockholm, with official ideas and official prejudices—have availed themselves of this law simply on the ground of mutual incompatibility—of thought.

LITERARY SHARKS.

Mrs Humphry Ward will be gratified to learn that some unscrupulous scribbler in America has come out with a tale bearing the title "Robert Elsmere's Daughter." It is needless to say that it is an utterly contemptible production, worthy of the author of such a fraud. In spite of its audacious title, probably not a copy would be sold but for the perverted ingenuity with which Mrs. Humphry Ward's own name is utilised. The title and advertisement of the book run thus: "Robert Elsmere's Daughter, a sequel to Robert Elsmere, by Mrs. Humphry Ward." The device reminds one of the advertisement—"Lost! a valuable silk umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a curiously carved ivory head." "Robert Elsmere" has been sold by the 100,000 in America by Yankee printers. It is certainly adding insult to injury to make Mrs. Humphry Ward responsible for "Robert Elsmere's Daughter."

MR. LESLIE CROTTY.

Mr. Carl Rosa has secured for another season the services of Leslie Crot ty and his wife Georgina Burns. Crotty is an Irishman, who was formerly a clerk in the Bank of Ireland. He made his first professional stage appearance at a moment's notice. He had been the life and soul of the Dublin Amateur Opera Company. English opera has always been popular in Dublin, and on one occasion Madame Blanche Cole was playing at the Gaiety, and "Il Trovatore" was announced. The ho use was full, when it was discovered that the gent leman cast for the *Count de Luna* had disappeared. Some one suggested Crotty, who was amongst the audience. He ran behind, dressed, and played the part to perfection. After much persuasion he was induced to make the stage his profession. His success has been uniform, and for the last three years he has been the backbone of the Carl Rosa Company. Without him it would go to utter smash.

MANY ADVENTURES.

He has had many adventures, and among them the race he ran at Leicester against another member of the company, a foreigner, Crotty had held the amateur 100 yards championship of Ireland. In the company there was an Italian who was always bragging about his running powers. In an evil moment he was induced to match himself to race the famous baritone. Leic ester athletic grounds was the scene of the meeting. Thousands turned out to see the fun, but the race turned out a hollow affair, as Crotty led from start to finish. When Carl Rosa heard of what had occurred he was furious, and, considering a singer's voice too delica te a possession to be exposed to such rules, he put a new clause into the contract, forbidding his first baritone to indulge in athletic sports again.

A MAG NIFICENT PIANO.

A well-known firm of pianoforte manufacturers have received a co mmission from Mr. Burne-Jones to make a piano for the artist's daughter which will in many ways be a unique instrument. The case is to be painted of that dull green which was, and indeed still is, fashionable in the circles given over to the æsthetic cult. The "black" keys of the piano are also to be painted green, but its unique feature will be the decoration of the panels, which Mr. Burne-Jones will himself paint. When it is finished, Miss Burne-Jones' piano will be one of the most valuable instruments in existence, a worthy companion to that which changed hands in New York a short time ago for little less than seven thousand pounds, the lid of which was painted by Mr. Alma Tadema, and the panels by Meissonier.

PA TTI'S DEPARTURE.

A pretty story is going the round of the French papers apropos of Mdme. Patti's departure for Buenos Ayres the other day. M. Nicolini, her husband, was bidding farewell to his daughter. The parting was a touching one, and the girl was so much overcome at the last that she threw herself, sobbing, into Mdme. Patti's arms. "There is one way, my dear," said Patti, by which you need cry no more: it is that you should not leave your fat her and me any more. Come, I adopt you, and we will not separate again." Patti was as good as her word, and Mdlle. Nicolini has gone with the party to Buenos Ayres.

MR. IRVING'S GENEROSITY.

Mr. Irving's genero sity, according to one who knows him, is one of the best-known traits of his character. He has a whole host of poor dependents whom he never forgets and who may alwa ys count on his generous and, what is more, his steady help in time of trouble. He has for years pensioned off a family which, when he was a very young and a very poor actor in Scotland, once invited him to a Christmas dinner, and took occasion at the same time to present him with a suit of clothes prepared for the occasion, and offered with much delicate kindness. Mr. Irving's dealings with his friends are as handsome as his charities. Mr. Hermann Vezin's ten representations in "Macbeth" at the Lyceum were acknowledged by a handsome cheque, accompanied by an antique ring, bearing a portrait of Charles I set with brilliants.

JOHANN STRAUSS.

Lovers of what has come to be called "light" music will be pleased to know that Johann Strauss and his celebrated Viennese orchestra contemplate paying a visit to this co untry during the season. Strauss, who has been called the Beethoven or Mendelssohn of the ball room, is the son of an artist who was in his time quite as popular as the Johann Strauss of our day. Strauss *pere* had to climb a steep hill, for in his boyhood he was a bookbinder's apprentice, and, disliking his trade, he devoted himself to music, and ultimately became the "Waltz King" of Vienna. Johann junior had all the advantages of musical training; so that when, in 1844, in his nineteenth year, he first appeared before the public as the leader of an orchestra, with some of his own compositions, he took the hearts of the Viennese by storm, and was hailed as heir-apparent to the throne of Austrian popular music. Five years later old Johann died, and Strauss was rapidly reaching the zenith of his career. His wife was one of the best singers of the Vienna opera, by name Henrietta Ireffez, but she retired into private life on her marriage.

GROSSMITH AND THE SAVOY.

I had a little chat with Mr. Grossmith, writes a correspondent 'behind the scenes' at Grosvenor House, and he briefly explained his future programme to me. He leaves the Savoy in September, for a long entertaining tour in the provinces, when he should make a "pile." Mr. Grossmith's versatility, originality, and actuality are wonderful, and it is quite an easy matter for him to keep the stage for a couple of hours off the reel. The provincials will be delighted with him, though, I fancy, the Lancashire lad will find him a little difficult. "Mr. Grossmith's Travels" will be the title of his next literary venture. "The old order changeth" indeed, and the old Savoy company will soon have vanished. First that plentiful lady Miss Alice Barnett, up to whose devoted body Mr. Gilbert used to write. She went in time. Then Miss Brandram—she married—and went. Then Mr. Rutland Barrington—he managed and went. Now Mr. Grossmith—he is off too. Ah! me, these old familiar faces.

EDVARD GRIEG.

The Norwegian composer and pianist, Edvard Grieg, is again paying that which, it is hoped, will henceforward be an annual visit to England and on Saturday Feb. 23, he and his gifted wife made their first appearance this season at the Popular Concerts. He was represented in the programme by one of his most characteristic works, the sonata in A minor, Op. 36, for pianoforte and violoncello, in which the beautiful finale as played by the composer and Signor Piatti was again heartily appreciated. As solos, Mr. Grieg selected two of his set of "Scenes from National Life"—that is to say, the mountain scene and the march in which the bridal party are first heard in the distance, the procession afterwards passing before the observer, and finally dying away. There is, of course, nothing novel in the idea, but Grieg's music is thoroughly impregnated with the Norwegian national spirit and sentiment, and in this, doubtless lies its chief charm. An enormous audience pertinaciously tried to induce Mr. Grieg to play an encore, and after they had called him four times to the platform they succeeded. Madame Grieg, who was apologized for on the ground of a sore throat, sang half a dozen of her husband's Scandinavian songs, and the programme began and ended with string quartets by Spohr and Haydn, led by Lady Hallé.

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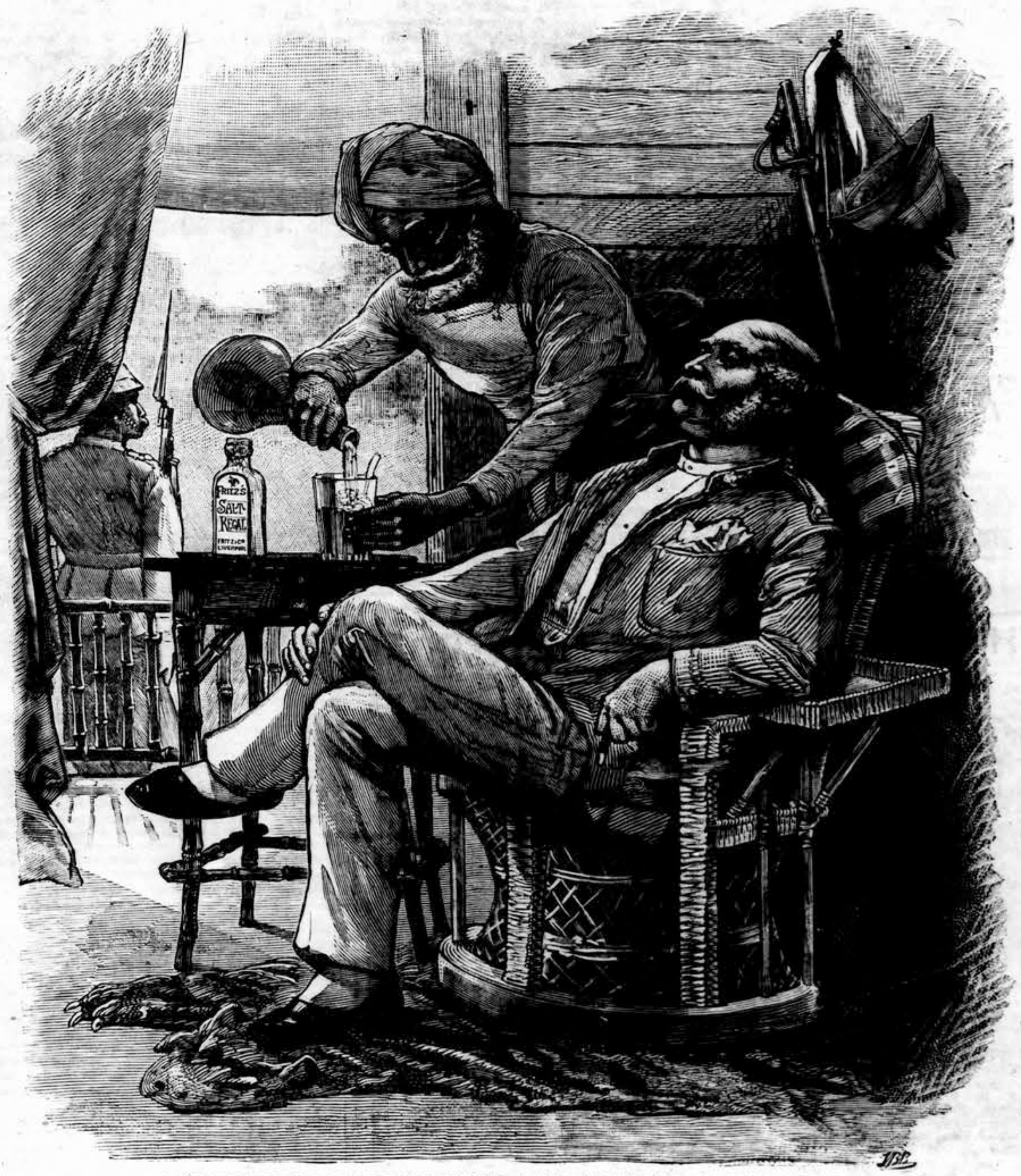

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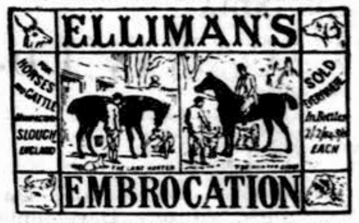

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